

THE
Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XIX.—NEW SERIES, No. 724.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1859.

PRICE: UNSTAMPED .. 5d.
STAMPED 6d.

CAMDEN-ROAD CHAPEL.
FIFTH ANNIVERSARY.

On SUNDAY next, September 13th, TWO SERMONS will (n.v.) be preached.

Morning, by the Rev. FRANCIS TUCKER, B.A.
Evening, by the Rev. JOHN HOWARD HINTON, M.A.
Services commence at Eleven and Seven.

APPRENTICESHIP SOCIETY.

The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Governors, Members, and Subscribers of this Society, will be held at the CONGREGATIONAL LIBRARY, BLOMFIELD-STREET, FINSBURY, on TUESDAY, Sept. 27, 1859, when Eight Candidates will be elected to the benefit of the Institution.

By order of the Committee,
J. VALE MUMMERY, } Hon. Secs.
W. WELLS KILPIN, }

The Poll will commence at Eleven and close at One o'clock.
Persons subscribing at the Election may vote immediately.

PASTORS' RETIRING FUND.

The following sums are thankfully acknowledged. Additional contributions may be paid into the Bank of Messrs. Ailing and Sharpe, Clement's-lane, or to the undersigned,
GEORGE SMITH, Secretary.
Congregational Library, Sept. 11, 1859.

	£	s.	d.
Sums previously advertised	2,967	0	0
Two Friends in Yorkshire	400	0	0
Thomas Banks, Esq., Kidderminster	100	0	0
Henry Batt, Esq., London	100	0	0
Joshua Nield, Esq., Lambeth	50	0	0
John Whitehouse, Esq., Dudley	10	0	0
Rev. Thomas Aveling, Kingsland	10	0	0
Henry Wright, Esq., Birmingham	10	0	0
Rev. Dr. Elliott, Cheshunt	10	0	0
Rev. Henry Townley, London (Ad.)	10	0	0
Benjamin Hanbury, Esq., do.	5	0	0
Rev. Newman Hall, L.L.B., do.	5	0	0
Rev. J. S. Bright, Dorking	5	0	0
Rev. W. Tyler, London	5	0	0
James Peachey, Esq., London	2	2	0

REGISTRATION.

BOROUGH OF THE TOWER HAMLETS.

Notice is hereby given, that JOHN FRASER MACQUEEN, Esquire, Barrister-at-Law, having been appointed by the Lord Chief Justice of England to revise the LIST of VOTERS for the Borough of the TOWER HAMLETS, will hold his Court for that purpose in the COURT-HOUSE, in WELLCLOSE-SQUARE, situate within the said Borough, on SATURDAY, the First day of October next, at Eleven of the Clock in the Forenoon precisely.

By Sec. 35 of 6 Vic. cap. 18, the Returning Officer and the several Overseers of the respective Parishes within the said Borough, are required to attend the Court of the Revising Barrister, and at the opening of the said Court to deliver to the Revising Barrister the List of Voters made by them respectively, and also all the original Notices of Claims and Objections received by them, and to produce all Rate-books, Documents, Papers, and Writings, in their possession, custody, or power, touching any matter necessary for revising the respective Lists of Voters.

Dated this 10th day of Septemb. r, 1859.

HENRY CHILDE,

Returning Officer for the said Borough.
King Edward's-road, Hackney, and No. 1,
Turnwheel-lane, City.

ASYLUM FOR IDIOTS, EARLSWOOD, REDHILL, SURREY.

The BOARD of MANAGEMENT have the pleasure to announce to the Public that they have made arrangements to hold at the PAVILION, BRIGHTON, on the 3rd, 4th, and 5th of November next, a BAZAAR on a Grand Scale, for the SALE of USEFUL and FANCY WORK, in aid of the Funds of the Charity. They therefore take this opportunity of soliciting the co-operation of their Friends and Subscribers, and will be obliged by any Contributions, which may be sent to the Office, 29, Poultry.

Parties contributing articles of the approved value of Five Guineas and upwards, will be entitled to a Life Vote.

JOHN CONOLLY, M.D., D.C.L., } Gratuities
ANDREW REED, D.D., } Secretaries.
Office, 29, Poultry, E.C.

THE ASYLUM FOR IDIOTS, EARLSWOOD, REDHILL, SURREY.

Under the immediate patronage of Her Most Gracious Majesty the QUEEN.

Open for Cases from all parts of the Kingdom.
CONTRIBUTIONS towards this national charity are earnestly REQUESTED; there are at the present time nearly 300 inmates, and although the number of applicants varies from 150 to 180 at each half-yearly election, the Board can only elect twenty. They would most gladly announce a larger number for admission did the funds permit.

The Board have been much encouraged in their gratuitous labours by the visible improvement in the unfortunate and helpless inmates. They desire to make many essential additions, and carry out several necessary improvements connected with the establishment, to accomplish which they solicit the assistance of the wealthy and benevolent. For a full account of the daily working of this excellent Institution the Board with great pride refer the public and their supporters to a recent pamphlet by the Rev. Edwin Sydney, A.M., Rector of Cornard Parva, Suffolk, entitled, "A Visit to Earlswood," and to their last annual report, both of which may be had gratuitously on application at the office, where subscriptions will be thankfully received, and every information cheerfully supplied.

Annual Subscriptions.....£0 10 0 or £1 1 0
Life ditto 5 5 0 or 10 10 0
The elections occur regularly in April and October.
JOHN CONOLLY, M.D., D.C.L., } Gratuities
ANDREW REED, D.D., } Secretaries.
Office, 29, Poultry, E.C.

ORPHAN WORKING SCHOOL.

for Children between 7 and 11 Years of age, of both Sexes, of all Denominations, and from any part of the Kingdom.

TWENTY-FIVE CHILDREN will be ELECTED in NOVEMBER. Forms of Application and Lists of Governors may be obtained on application. All papers should be forwarded immediately.

CONTRIBUTIONS in aid of the current expenses, as well as for the enlargement of the present Building to adapt it for 400 Children, will be gratefully received.

JOSEPH SOUL, Secretary.

Offices, 22, Ludgate-hill, E.C.

Annual Subscription, for one vote, 10s. 6d.; two votes, 17. 1s. Life Donation, for one vote, 5s. 5s.; for two votes, 10s. 10s.; and in the same proportion for a larger sum.

MR. COOKE BAINES, of No. 106, CHEAP-SIDE, LONDON, E.C., begs to OFFER his SERVICES in the Negotiation of Partnerships, the Disposal of Businesses, or the Valuation of Stocks. Fire and Life Assurances effected.

* First-class references if required.

TO BE DISPOSED OF IMMEDIATELY, a BOY'S

BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL, within Six Miles of London, in a respectable and rapidly increasing neighbourhood, for the nominal sum of 10s. The present proprietor having other engagements prevents his attending to it.

For further particulars apply by letter to A. B. Sharman and Gardner, wine and spirit merchants, 27, Savage-gardens, Tower-hill, London.

HYDROPATHIC PRACTITIONER

WANTED, to take the charge of a prosperous Establishment. Religious principles and a knowledge of hydropathic practices requisite.

References to Mr. John Stabb, 24, Old Fish-street, London.

LADY ASSISTANT WANTED at a

HYDROPATHIC ESTABLISHMENT to assist in prescribing and superintending the treatment. Time will be given to acquire necessary knowledge.

Apply by letter, stating age, religious profession, &c., to Mr. John Stabb, 24, Old Fish street, London.

STEPNEY MEETING DAY SCHOOL.

The SITUATION of THIRD MASTER in this SCHOOL is now VACANT. Well-educated youths who have had some experience as pupil teachers or otherwise are eligible.

Application to be made by letter to the Rev. John Kennedy, 4, Stepney-green, E.

A GOVERNESS PUPIL is required at

MICHAELMAS, in a SCHOOL in the Country. A Young Lady whose education has been neglected or postponed would find this a favourable opportunity of pursuing her studies. References exchanged.

Address, prepaid, A. Z., Post-office, Newbury.

TO LADIES of NEGLECTED EDUCATION.

There is a VACANCY in a Private and Select SCHOOL for a LADY as PARLOUR BOARDER. Advantages great, treatment liberal, with every comfort. Situation extremely healthy.

For particulars apply to "Zeta," Curcio's Library, Moreton-street, Finsbury, London, S.W.

A VACANCY will occur in a LADIES'

SCHOOL (delightfully situated), at Michaelmas next, for an ARTICLED PUPIL.

Address, C. H. E., Post-office, Norwich.

THE DAUGHTER of a SURGEON, Twenty-

nine years of Age, is desirous of obtaining a SITUATION as COMPANION to a Lady or GOVERNESS in a School or respectable Family. She is competent to Teach French and Music thoroughly, as well as the ordinary branches of English Education.

Address, A. Z., Post-office, Baldock, Herts.

WANTED, by a respectable YOUNG PER-

SON, aged 21, a SITUATION in any—Eight capacity. Thoroughly understands the Fancy Trades. Unexceptionable references.

Address, R. C. L., Mr. Day's, Basket Maker, Fordin-bridge, Hants.

TWO DRAPERS.—A YOUNG MAN is open

to an ENGAGEMENT in the above. Seven years' experience.

Apply to G. H., Post-office, St. Helen's, Lancashire.

TO PARENTS.—J. SPOONER, Bishops'

Stortford, Herts, has a VACANCY for a steady, respectable YOUTH, about 14 years of age, as an APPRENTICE to the DRAPERY.

TO PARENTS, &c.—WANTED, a

Respectable YOUTH, of obliging disposition, as an APPRENTICE in a Wholesale and Retail TEA and GROCERY BUSINESS.

Apply to James Porter, Frome, Somerset.

WANTED, early in October, TWO GOOD

SERVANTS—one to act as Cook and take part of the house work; the other as Housemaid, and to wait at table. Wages, £11 and £12. No beer used in family. All else provided.

Address, D., Post-office, Mortlake, Surrey.

TO GROCERS' ASSISTANTS.—WANTED,

TWO Active, Persevering YOUNG MEN.

Apply, stating age, salary, where lived last, and how long, to W. Allwood, Coventry.

TO GROCERS. WANTED, by a YOUNG

MAN, aged 22, a SITUATION as COUNTER-MAN. Country preferred.

Address, B. J. P., Post-office, Diss, Norfolk, to be left till called for.

TO GROCERS and PROVISION DEALERS.

WANTED, by a respectable YOUNG MAN, a SITUATION as COUNTER-MAN in the above Trades, either separate or combined. Has a thorough knowledge of both branches, and can handle three years' good character from last employer.

Address, H., 5, North-place, Hampstead-road, London, N.W.

TO YOUNGMONGERS.—The PARENTS of

a YOUTH, between 14 and 15 years of age, are desirous to place him as APPRENTICE with a respectable and pious party conducting the above business.

Apply to Mr. Charles Howard, Bramfield, Saxmundham, Suffolk.

BEST COALS, 23s.—GAMMAN, SON, and

CARTER solicit orders for the best Hotten's, Stewart's, or Lambton's Wallend Coals, screened, at 23s.; or Good Seconds at 21s. 6d. per ton, for cash. Good Island, 23s.

Storehouse-wharf, Ratcliff; and King Edward's-road, Hackney.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON.

FACULTY OF ARTS AND LAWS.

Session 1859-60.

The SESSION will COMMENCE on WEDNESDAY, October 12, when Professor NEWMAN will deliver an INTRODUCTORY LECTURE, at Three o'clock precisely.

CLASSES.

Latin—Professor Newman.
Greek—Professor Malden, A.M.
Sanskrit—Professor Goldstickler.
Hebrew—(Goldamid Professorship)—Professor Marks.
Arabic and Persian—Professor Rieu, Ph.D.
Hindustani, Telugu, Tamil—Professor Von Streng.
Gujarati—Professor Dādābhāi Naorōji.
English Language and Literature—Professor Masson, A.M.
French Language and Literature—Professor Merlet.
Italian Language and Literature—Professor Arrivabene, LL.D.
German Language and Literature—Professor Heimann, Ph.D.
Comparative Grammar—Professor Key, A.M.
Mathematics—Professor De Morgan.
Natural Philosophy and Astronomy—Professor Potter, A.M.
Chemistry—Professor Williamson, F.R.S.
Practical Chemistry—Professor Williamson.
Civil Engineering—Professor Pole.
Mechanical Principles of Engineering—Professor Eaton Hodgkinson, F.R.S.
Architecture—Professor Donaldson, Ph.D., M.I.B.A.
Geology (Goldamid Professorship)—Professor Morris, F.G.S.
Mineralogy—Professor Morris, F.G.S.
Drawing Teacher—Mr. Moore.
Botany—Professor Lindley, Ph.D., F.R.S.
Zoology (Recent and Fossil)—Professor Grant, M.D., F.R.S.
Philosophy of Mind and Logic—Professor the Rev. J. Hoppus, Ph.D., F.R.S.
Ancient and Modern History—Professor Creasy, A.M.
Political Economy—Professor Waley, A.M.
Law—Professor Russell, LL.B.
Jurisprudence—Professor Green, LL.B.
Schoolmasters' Classes—Professors Newman, Malden, De Morgan, and Potter.

Residence of Students.—Several of the Professors receive students to reside with them, and in the office of the College there is kept a register of parties who receive boarders into their families. The register will afford information as to terms and other particulars.

Andrews Scholarships.—In October, 1860, two Andrews Scholarships will be awarded—one of 85l. for proficiency in Latin and Greek, and one of 85l. for proficiency in mathematics and natural philosophy. Candidates must have been, during the academical year immediately preceding, matriculated students in the College or pupils in the School.

A Joseph Hume Scholarship in Political Economy of 20l. a year, tenable for three years, will be awarded in December, 1859, and in December of every third year afterwards. A Joseph Hume Scholarship in Jurisprudence of 20l. a year, tenable for three years, will be awarded in December of 1861, and in December of every third year afterwards. A Ricardo Scholarship in Political Economy, of 20l. a year, tenable for three years, will be awarded in December of 1860, and in December of every third year afterwards. Candidates must have been, during the academical year immediately preceding, matriculated students of the College, and must produce satisfactory evidence of having regularly attended the class on the subject of the scholarship.

Mr. Laurence Connell's Prize for Law, 10l., for 1860.

Jews' Commemoration Scholarships.—A Scholarship of 15l. a year, tenable for two years, will be awarded every year to the student of the Faculty of Arts, of not more than one year's standing in the College, who shall be most distinguished by general proficiency and good conduct.

College Prize for English Essay, 5l., for 1860.
Latin Prose Essay Prize (Reading Room Society's Prize), 5l., for 1860.

Prospectuses and other particulars may be obtained at the office of the College; also special prospectuses, showing the courses of instruction in the College in the subjects of the examinations for the civil and military services.

FRANCIS W. NEWMAN, Dean of the Faculty,
CHAS. C. ATKINSON, Secretary to the Council.

August, 1859.

The SESSION of the FACULTY OF MEDICINE will COM-

MENCE on MONDAY, the 3rd of October.
The JUNIOR SCHOOL will OPEN on TUESDAY, the 21st of September.

FROGMORE COTTAGE, LICHFIELD.

Miss FAIRBROTHER will have a few VACANCIES at the ensuing Quarter. The number of Pupils is limited, and Miss FAIRBROTHER can conscientiously offer the comforts of a well-regulated home, with the advantages of a solid education, founded upon Christian principles. Professors attend for the accomplishments.

References and terms forwarded on application.

LADIES' SCHOOL, ST. ALBANS, HERTS.

Miss UPTON begs to invite attention to her ESTABLISHMENT, which has been conducted by members of her family for more than twenty years. Parents and Guardians will find attention to the improvement of her Pupils united with home and family comforts. Terms moderate. A prospectus forwarded on application. References if required.

The Daughters of Ministers and Missionaries are received on reduced terms.

Just Published, Second Edition, price 2s.

E. MILES and SON on the TEETH.—THE LOSS OF TEETH as RESTORED by them by a NEW and ELEGANT INVENTION, securing SELF-ADHESION WITHOUT SPRINGS, bindings, or putridous adjuncts of any kind, and without extracting roots or any painful operation. With improvements and premonitory advice, the result of thirty years active practice, most valuable to the Toothless and the Suffering.

Ward and Co., and Bennett; or of the Authors, Surgeon-Dentists, 15, Liverpool-street, E.C., and 12, Canobury-square, Islington, N.

DEPOSIT and DISCOUNT BANK.

FIVE PER CENT. on Sums for fixed periods or at seven days' notice, or Three per Cent. at Call.

Office: 6, Cannon-street West, E.C.

G. H. LAW, Manager.

BANK of DEPOSIT.

(Established A.D. 1844).

3, PALL-MALL, EAST, LONDON.

Capital Stock, £100,000.

Parties desirous of INVESTING MONEY are requested to examine the plan of the BANK of DEPOSIT, by which a high rate of interest may be obtained with ample security.

Deposits made by special agreement may be withdrawn without notice.

The interest is payable in January and July.

PETER MORRISON, Managing Director.

Forms for opening accounts sent free on application.

NEW MODE OF ACQUIRING WEALTH.

See the Prospectus of THE PUBLIC LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, 47, CHANCING-CROSS, LONDON, which describes the way to obtain

10,000L CONSOLS payable during life; or 5,000L CONSOLS payable at death, for a Premium of One Guinea. No other charge nor liability.

No Medical Examination. No references to friends required. Male and Female lives admitted on equal terms.

Applications for Prospectuses, Forms of Proposal, &c., to be made to G. J. FARRANCE, Managing Director, at the Chief Office, 47, Chancing-cross, London.

* Agents wanted throughout the United Kingdom.

ACCIDENTS ARE OF DAILY OCCURRENCE.

Insurance data show that One Person in every Fifteen is more or less injured by Accident yearly. An annual payment of 3L secures a fixed allowance of 6L per week in the event of injury, or 1,000L in case of death, from accidents of every description.

By a policy in the

RAILWAY PASSENGERS' ASSURANCE COMPANY.

which has already paid in compensation for Accidents 37,060L. Forms of Proposal and Prospectuses may be had at the Company's Office, and at all the principal Railway Stations, where, also, Railway Accidents alone may be insured against by the Journey or year.

NO CHARGE FOR STAMP DUTY.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION.

WILLIAM J. VIAN, Secretary

Railway Passengers' Assurance Company,

Office, 3, Old Broad-street, London. (E.C.)

THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS' ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ASSURANCE COMPANY have never contemplated transferring their Business to any other Company whatever, but continue to insure against every description of Accident resulting either in death or injury.

3, Old Broad-street, E.C. W. J. VIAN, Secretary.

THE GENERAL LIFE and FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Established 1837.

62, KING WILLIAM-STREET, LONDON-BRIDGE,

LONDON.

CAPITAL—£1,000,000.

DIRECTORS.

THOMAS CHALLIS, Esq., Alderman, Chairman.

THOMAS BRIDGE SIMPSON, Esq., Deputy-Chairman.

Jacob George Cope, Esq., John F. Fletcher, Esq.

Joseph Dawson, Esq., Charles James Heath, Esq.

William Delf, Esq., George Meek, Esq.

John Dixon, Esq., James Pilkington, Esq., M.P.

Benjamin Edgington, Esq., The Rt. Hon. C. P. Villiers, M.P.

Edward Wilson, Esq.

SECRETARY—Thomas Price, LL.D.

ACTUARY—David Oughton, Esq.

FIRE MANAGER—Francis Cuthbertson, Esq.

LOANS are advanced on personal security, and the deposit of a Life Policy.

Prompt settlement of claims, entire freedom of the assured from responsibility, and the guarantee of a capital of 1,000,000L are amongst the distinctive features of the Company.

The premiums of 1858 on New Insurances, Life and Fire, exceeded those of 1857 by upwards of 125 per cent. in addition to the business of the British Empire Fire, and the British Amicable Life Offices, which has been transferred to the GENERAL.

A Liberal Commission is allowed to Solicitors, Auctioneers and Surveyors.

IMMEDIATE CASH ADVANCES.—Money

Lent on Personal Security, Leases, &c.

SUMS from 10L to 300L ADVANCED two or three days after application, for two years, one year, or six months (repayable by weekly, monthly, or quarterly instalments); and good Bills Discounted. Charges moderate, and strict confidence observed.

LONDON and PROVINCIAL LOAN COMPANY; Office, 60, Goswell-road, London. Open daily from Nine till Six.

Form of application and prospectus (gratis) on receipt of a stamped envelope.

H. FLEAR, Manager.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE AND LIFE.

Chief Office: Exchange, Liverpool. London Offices: 2, Royal Exchange-buildings.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.—Assurances of every description.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Non-forfeiture of Premiums. In case of the Assured being deceased, from any cause, to discontinue the Premiums on an ordinary Life Policy, the Company will, after the Policy has been in force three years grant a paid-up Policy, for the total amount of Premiums paid in.

Loans on personal security, in connection with Life Assurance, granted on favourable terms.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.—This Company insures upon every description of Property, including mill and special risks.

The rates of Premiums vary according to the nature of the risk, and will be found as moderate as those of other first-class offices.

Prospectuses, Forms of Proposal, and all other information to be had on application at the Chief or Branch Offices, or to any of the Agents of the Company.

W. P. CLIREHUGH, Esq., Manager and Actuary.

HUGH BROWN TAPLIN, Resident Secretary.

CARDS—FIRST-CLASS ONLY—WED-

DING, VISITING, and BUSINESS.—A Copper-plate engraved (any style) and 50 cards (any description), 3s. Post free for stamps.

Whitman and Bass, 236, High Holborn.

500,000 DOUBLE THICK EN-

VELOPES, Manufactured by DE LA RUE and CO., usually sold at from 10s. to 15s. per thousand.

H. GOOD offers this lot of Envelopes (letter and note sizes), which are slightly blemished in the making, at the merely nominal price of 4s. 6d. per thousand. Country orders must be accompanied with a remittance. HENRY GOOD, 60, Moorgate-street, London.

PICKLING and PRESERVING.—VEGET-

ABLE PARCERMENT for COVERING PRESERVES, manufactured by DE LA RUE and CO., for Private Families and Confectioners.

This material is the cheapest, cleanest, and most durable ever used. It is alike unaffected by dampness or vermin. Samples forwarded free, on application to HENRY GOOD, 60, Moorgate-street, London, E.C.

DE LA RUE and CO'S DEPOT for their

First-class STATIONERY and LEATHER MANUFACTURES is at HENRY GOOD'S, 60, MOORGATE-STREET, LONDON, E.C., Manufacturer of the Registered Universal Purse. Illustrated Catalogues sent free on application.

WEDDING STATIONERY.—Beautiful and

Elegant Designs by DE LA RUE and CO. Patterns and prices sent free on application to HENRY GOOD, 60, MOORGATE-STREET, LONDON, E.C.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

METALLIC PEN MAKER TO THE QUEEN,

BY ROYAL COMMAND.

JOSEPH GILLOTT begs most respectfully to inform the Commercial World, Scholastic Institutions, and the public generally, that, by a novel application of his unrivalled Machinery for making Steel Pens, and, in accordance with the scientific spirit of the times, he has introduced a New Series of his useful productions, which, for Excellence of Temper, Quality of Material, and, above all, Cheapness in Price, he believes will ensure universal approbation, and defy competition.

Each Pen bears the impress of his name as a guarantee of quality; and they are put up in the usual style of boxes, containing one gross each, with labels outside, and the fac-simile of his signature.

At the request of persons extensively engaged in tuition, J. G. has introduced his

WARRANTED SCHOOL and PUBLIC PENS,

which are especially adapted to their use, being of different degrees of flexibility, and with fine, medium, and broad points, suitable for the various kinds of Writing taught in Schools.

Sold Retail by all Stationers, Booksellers, and other respectable Dealers in Steel Pens.—Merchants and Wholesale Dealers can be supplied at the Works, Graham-street; 96, New-street Birmingham;

No. 91, JOHN-STREET, NEW YORK; and at 37, GRACE-CHURCH-STREET, LONDON.

COALS.—Best Sunderland, 23s.; Newcastle or

Hartlepool, 22s.; best Silkestone, 20s.; Clay Cross, 19s.; Coke, per chaldron, 13s.

B. HIBBERDINE, Sussex and Union-wharfe, Regent's-park. Chief Offices: 169 and 266, Tottenham-court-road.

COALS.—Best Coals only.—COCKERELL

and Co.'s price is now 24s. per ton net for the BEST SCREENED COALS, as supplied by them to her Majesty; 13, Cornhill; Purfleet-wharf, Earl-street, Blackfriars; and Eaton-wharf, Belgrave-place, Piccadilly.

COALS.—By Screw and Railway.—HIGH-

BURY and KINGSLAND COAL DEPOTS.—LEA and COMPANY'S HETTON'S & HASWELL WALLSEND, the best House Coal, 23s. per ton, direct from the Collieries by screw-steamers; Hartlepool, 22s.; Silkestone, first class, 20s.; second class, 19s.; Clay Cross Main, first class, 19s.; second class, 17s.; Barnsley, 16s. per ton, net cash. Delivered, screened, to any part of London.—Address, LEA and CO. Chief Offices, North London Railway Stations, Highbury Islington, and Kingsland.

BARBER'S POISONED WHEAT kills Mice

and Sparrows on the Spot. In 1d., 2d., 4d., and 8d. Packets, with directions and testimonials. No risk nor danger in laying this Wheat about. From a single packet hundreds of mice and sparrows are found dead.

Agents: Barclay and Sons, 95, Farringdon-street; W. Sutton and Co., Bow-churchyard; B. Yates and Co., 25, Budget-row, London; and sold by all Druggists, Grocers, &c., throughout the United Kingdom.

Barber's Poisoned Wheat Works, Eye, Suffolk.

FLOUR, warranted free from adulteration, to

any part of London (not less than 14 lbs.) carriage free.—Whites, for pastry, at per bushel (56 lbs.), 9s.; Households, recommended for bread-making, 8s. 4d.; Second, 7s. 6d.; Meal for brown bread, 7s. 8d.

Address, HORSNAILL and CATCHPOOL, Bullford Mills, Witham, Essex; or 97, Goswell-road, City-road, E.C.

Directions for bread-making gratis. Terms cash. A half-sack or upwards free to any railway station (200 miles).

PRIMROSE SOAP.—JOHN KNIGHT'S

PRIMROSE SOAP is the most economical and best household Soap for families and laundresses, &c. As much inferior Soap is being sold stamped "Primrose," the public are cautioned to observe that the name and address, "John Knight, York-place, Old Gravel-lane, St. George East," is stamped on each bar.

KINAHAN'S LL WHISKY

VERSUS COGNAC BRANDY.

This celebrated old IRISH WHISKY rivals the finest French brandy. It is pure, mild, mellow, delicious, and very wholesome. Sold in bottles, 3s. 6d. each, at most of the respectable retail houses in London, by the appointed agents in the principal towns in England, or by the proprietor at 8, Great Windmill-street, Haymarket, W. On the red seal, pink label, and cork, branded "Kinahan's Whisky."

NOTICE TO INDUCE A TRIAL of

SOUTH AFRICAN WINES

(the consumption of which has now nearly reached 420,000 cases per annum, vide *Times* 28th March), a case containing four samples, sealed and labelled, will be forwarded on receipt of thirty postage stamps, viz., half-pint bottle each of best South African Sherry, Port, Madeira, and Amontillado bottles and case included. Colonial Brandy, 15s. per gallon. Address ANTHONY BROUGH, 29, Strand, W.C.

WINES from SOUTH AFRICA, Carriage

paid to any Station in England.—Port, Sherry, Madeira, Amontillado, 20s. and 24s. per dozen; Canadian Brandy, pale or brown, 15s. and 18s. per gallon; the Alhambra Sherry, 34s. per dozen, soft, dry, and pure. Wines and Spirits of every description in stock. These wines have a fine aroma, and are soft, pure, and free from acidity. "Vide 'Dorset County Chronicle.'" Prices current on application. Terms cash.

SCALES and ANDREW, Importers, 95, Regent-street, London, W.

QUININE WINE.—Guaranteed to contain

in each wine-glassful one grain of the finest Sulphate of Quinine. This most delightful and invigorating Tonic, specially prepared by ROBERT WATERS, and used by medical practitioners in every part of the civilised world, is strongly recommended by Dr. Harsall, of the "Lancet," Dr. Andrews, M. Cousins, Esq., M.R.C.S., and the medical profession generally.

Prepared only by

R. WATERS, 2, MARTINS-LANE, CANNON-STREET,

LONDON.

Sold by Chemists, Grocers, &c., throughout the world.

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1 Pair Sugar Tongs do.	0 3 0	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 7 0
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Complete service 10 13 10 15 16 6 17 13 6 21 4 6

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Ecclesiastical Affairs.

COMPANION PICTURES.

COME, reader! Give us ten minutes' attention, if you please! We are going to put before you two pictures, illustrative of different modes of teaching God's glad tidings of peace and love—of wooing men's hearts to the most kindly, beneficent, and glorious truths ever vouchsafed by the Father of spirits to his erring children. The subject is attractive—the twin representations of it which we have to submit to your study are not so—they are rather instructive than agreeable. We know not which is the more striking of the two—which is best fitted to awaken surprise—which tells its story most impressively. Each, however, is powerful in its way, and the story told by each embodies a weighty moral. Look, reader, ponder, and judge!

The scene of the first is laid in the land of "the most moral and religious people on the face of the earth"—in that capital which, on account of the intellectual culture and refinement characterising its upper class of inhabitants, has been designated "The modern Athens." Gentleness of spirit, strength of understanding, and the unselfishness of Christianity, may be here expected to give to public arrangements, but especially to such as aim at the spread of religion, a beauty of adaptation beyond what we should look for elsewhere. Well, now let us turn to the picture itself!

The moment chosen by the artist is an exciting one. You see drawn up in the street, before a confectioner's shop, a cab. Both the doors of this humble vehicle are open. Upon its floor, so far as the width will admit of it, lies in an uneasy position on his back the master of that shop, with pallid face, dishevelled hair, and neckerchief and shirt-front soiled and torn. His eyes glare with mingled indignation and terror. And well they may, for, if you look more narrowly, you will see within the cab two men, a sheriff's officer and an assistant. Observe! the officer is endeavouring to handcuff the prostrate prisoner, but has only succeeded in fastening the manacle on one wrist, and he is putting forth all his energies to wrench the other into it. The other assistant inside with his superior officer is trying to pinion his victim with a leathern belt—and his coarse face gleams with a savage malignity which seems to say, "If I could but have you in a quiet corner, I would make you rue this." Outside the cab, the grouping is equally effective. Here, immediately in the foreground, are two sheriff's assistants and a policeman engaged in forcing the legs of the poor man into the coach. Standing round at a little distance from the cab is a crowd of disgusted citizens. You may fancy you hear the yells of execration, such loathing and fury do their countenances and attitudes express. Their clenched fists show that they are watching for a safe moment to effect the rescue of the prisoner. There is danger, however, in intermeddling. Look at that short, brawny miscreant, with an open knife in his hand. He has made a dash with it,

just missing the cheek of the youth on his right. At the outskirts of the mob, you may just catch a glimpse of one of the city ministers surveying the scene with grim approbation, as though he was muttering to himself, "Serve him right! He is endangering our stipends."

Such is picture number one. It is full of incident, is it not? and, from top to bottom, it blazes, so to speak, with the fiercest of human passions. You tremble as you look at it. Do not look too long, for it has in it a strange power to stir the demon within you. The title given by the artist to his work is the most remarkable feature of it. He calls it "PREACHING THE GOSPEL TO THE UNWILLING." The picture actually records a modern fact. The crime of that ill-used prisoner consisted in declining to contribute to the support of a minister whom he does not hear—a spiritual pastor whom he does not acknowledge as such. That minister and pastor, moved by impulses which he has done his best to believe are holy, has put the law in requisition to obtain for him his statutory stipend—and here you have the result. This is what State-Churchism makes of the gospel of salvation.

Pass on to the companion picture! It is the interior of a church in the east of London on Sunday afternoon. The principal figure in the *tableau* is a priest standing within the rails of the altar. He is clothed in sacerdotal vestments as nearly like those prescribed by the Church of Rome as the law, rudely strained, will allow. On either side of him are choristers, clad in snow-white surplices, whose business it is to chant responses. The altar-cloth is richly and emblematically emblazoned, and splendid bouquets of flowers throw artistic beauty over the scene. Why is that priest so pale? Why does he compress his lips with such determination? See! the spacious edifice is crowded, but not with devout worshippers. All are on their feet, but all do not stand upon the floor. Some are upon the benches—some have vaulted over the altar rails—some, perched upon the tops of the pews, and steadying themselves by grasping the gas-standards, are evidently vociferating at the highest pitch of their lungs. The direst confusion prevails. Violent gesticulations are to be seen on every side. The churchwarden is trying to persuade the minister to retire. Here, in this corner, a vigorous hustle is going on. There, in the back-ground, you detect the presence and activity of certain members of the swell-mob. What is the explanation of this scandalous scene? The artist calls it "COMMENDING TRUTH TO UNBELIEVERS." This picture, also, is a representation of a modern fact. That clergyman is a Tractarian who has faith in ecclesiastical aesthetics, and the congregation which he is driving mad with angry excitement was collected to listen to a discourse from a celebrated Evangelical afternoon lecturer. The ordinary service is over—but the Rector, who deems his pulpit to have been desecrated, and who fears that the minds of his people have been poisoned by a vulgar type of Christian doctrine, has instituted a second afternoon service to follow immediately upon the first, and is trying by æsthetic arrangements to symbolise to his hearers a more purely sacerdotal gospel. The effect is given in picture number two.

The moral of both these pictures is the same. The introduction of law—man's law—law which can only vindicate itself in the last resort by physical force—as a motive power for spiritual machinery, or even as a brake upon its action, utterly deranges, and, to the extent to which it prevails, destroys it. When the ambassadors for Christ are so strangely ignorant of the spirit of their professed faith, as to ground their ministerial rights upon civil authority, they must not expect to carry with them to that purely secular sphere either the secret of ministerial usefulness, or the sanctity of the ministerial office. They cannot call "fire from heaven" upon the spiritually unwilling, without subjecting themselves to the stern rebuke of their Master, much less appeal to the more manageable force of an

earthly tribunal. The whole thing is a mistake—an attempt to combine elements that are intrinsically irreconcilable. The root of the error which is ever and anon budding into these and similar disgraceful anomalies is the attempt to further purely spiritual ends by legal means—to add to the force of "you ought" by the addition of "you shall." The attempt changes, at once, the whole economy of religious means and motives. Instead of persuasion distilling upon obdurate hearts like morning dew, you have a fierce conflict of human passions, and on which side soever victory may declare itself, it is certain that Christianity loses.

Take either of the lamentable scenes to which we have called attention, and examine it in the light of the foregoing observations. The normal relationship between pastor and people is one of respect and affection. So long as the power wielded by the minister is purely religious, that relationship may be maintained. But how can the city ministers of Edinburgh hope to preserve the sacredness of their calling and position by enforcing upon recusants the penalties of law? They will plead, no doubt, that they are not responsible for the results entailed by disobedience to the law of the land. Nor are they, if they can prove that their Divine Master bade them have recourse to such weapons in furtherance of his kingdom. But is it so? Can any man in Edinburgh, can the ministers themselves, deny that one such scene as we have above depicted, inflicts a more grievous and extensive injury upon the cause of Christian faith, truth, and love, than all their preaching will be able to remedy for years to come? Every one instinctively revolts from the inconsistency of a fighting parson. But when, instead of taking the field in person, he hires the myrmidons of the law to do the fighting for him, and seeks by such help to plunder his neighbours of money for which he has rendered them no equivalent, he must not expect the sophistries with which he tickles his own conscience to sleep, to cloud the clear-sightedness of society in general. He will be reputed to be, because he is, a fighting parson, who does his dirty work by proxy—and all the low scoundrelism that he impresses into his service will be fairly laid to his charge, and contrasted with his religious profession and office. When he appealed from Christ to Cæsar, he rendered himself responsible for all that Cæsar, in pursuit of his object, may find it necessary to do.

The other case illustrates in a double aspect the impolicy and impropriety of making law the basis of relationship between pastor and people. Its influence upon the minister is to make him careless of defying the tastes of his people. Its influence upon the people is to drive them into unjustifiable methods of subduing their pastor's self-will. Each party becomes more clamorous for rights than solicitous for good reasons. The clergyman does not reflect that by being placed and kept where he is *by law*, he loses the leverage of moral suasion, at least when his own views are in direct opposition to those of his people. And his people forget that by surrendering their privilege of supporting their own minister, and allowing him to be paid by the public, they surrender also much of their power, and even their right, to sit in judgment on his methods of spiritual teaching. Influence is sacrificed on the one side, and control on the other, because law has thrust into a purely spiritual relationship a heterogeneous element. Neither of these scenes could have occurred in apostolic times. Since then, Governments have taken Christianity in hand, and everywhere, and every day, fresh evidence crops up to prove what an unseemly and terrible mess they are making of it.

THE LORDS' COMMITTEE ON CHURCH-RATES.

The evidence taken before the select committee of the House of Lords on Church-rates has at length appeared, and occupies a Blue Book of some 200 pages. As we have already mentioned, the inquiry

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Ecclesiastical Affairs.

COMPANION PICTURES.

COME, reader! Give us ten minutes' attention, if you please! We are going to put before you two pictures, illustrative of different modes of teaching God's glad tidings of peace and love—of wooing men's hearts to the most kindly, beneficent, and glorious truths ever vouchsafed by the Father of spirits to his erring children. The subject is attractive—the twin representations of it which we have to submit to your study are not so—they are rather instructive than agreeable. We know not which is the more striking of the two—which is best fitted to awaken surprise—which tells its story most impressively. Each, however, is powerful in its way, and the story told by each embodies a weighty moral. Look, reader, ponder, and judge!

The scene of the first is laid in the land of "the most moral and religious people on the face of the earth"—in that capital which, on account of the intellectual culture and refinement characterising its upper class of inhabitants, has been designated "The modern Athens." Gentleness of spirit, strength of understanding, and the unselfishness of Christianity, may be here expected to give to public arrangements, but especially to such as aim at the spread of religion, a beauty of adaptation beyond what we should look for elsewhere. Well, now let us turn to the picture itself!

The moment chosen by the artist is an exciting one. You see drawn up in the street, before a confectioner's shop, a cab. Both the doors of this humble vehicle are open. Upon its floor, so far as the width will admit of it, lies in an uneasy position on his back the master of that shop, with pallid face, dishevelled hair, and neckerchief and shirt-front soiled and torn. His eyes glare with mingled indignation and terror. And well they may, for, if you look more narrowly, you will see within the cab two men, a sheriff's officer and an assistant. Observe! the officer is endeavouring to handcuff the prostrate prisoner, but has only succeeded in fastening the manacle on one wrist, and he is putting forth all his energies to wrench the other into it. The other assistant inside with his superior officer is trying to pinion his victim with a leathern belt—and his coarse face gleams with a savage malignity which seems to say, "If I could but have you in a quiet corner, I would make you rue this." Outside the cab, the grouping is equally effective. Here, immediately in the foreground, are two sheriff's assistants and a policeman engaged in forcing the legs of the poor man into the coach. Standing round at a little distance from the cab is a crowd of disgusted citizens. You may fancy you hear the yells of execration, such loathing and fury do their countenances and attitudes express. Their clenched fists show that they are watching for a safe moment to effect the rescue of the prisoner. There is danger, however, in intermeddling. Look at that short, brawny miscreant, with an open knife in his hand. He has made a dash with it,

just missing the cheek of the youth on his right. At the outskirts of the mob, you may just catch a glimpse of one of the city ministers surveying the scene with grim approbation, as though he was muttering to himself, "Serve him right! He is endangering our stipends."

Such is picture number one. It is full of incident, is it not? and, from top to bottom, it blazes, so to speak, with the fiercest of human passions. You tremble as you look at it. Do not look too long, for it has in it a strange power to stir the demon within you. The title given by the artist to his work is the most remarkable feature of it. He calls it "PREACHING THE GOSPEL TO THE UNWILLING." The picture actually records a modern fact. The crime of that ill-used prisoner consisted in declining to contribute to the support of a minister whom he does not hear—a spiritual pastor whom he does not acknowledge as such. That minister and pastor, moved by impulses which he has done his best to believe are holy, has put the law in requisition to obtain for him his statutory stipend—and here you have the result. This is what State-Churchism makes of the gospel of salvation.

Pass on to the companion picture! It is the interior of a church in the east of London on Sunday afternoon. The principal figure in the *tableau* is a priest standing within the rails of the altar. He is clothed in sacerdotal vestments as nearly like those prescribed by the Church of Rome as the law, rudely strained, will allow. On either side of him are choristers, clad in snow-white surplices, whose business it is to chant responses. The altar-cloth is richly and emblematically emblazoned, and splendid bouquets of flowers throw artistic beauty over the scene. Why is that priest so pale? Why does he compress his lips with such determination? See! the spacious edifice is crowded, but not with devout worshippers. All are on their feet, but all do not stand upon the floor. Some are upon the benches—some have vaulted over the altar rails—some, perched upon the tops of the pews, and steadying themselves by grasping the gas-standards, are evidently vociferating at the highest pitch of their lungs. The direst confusion prevails. Violent gesticulations are to be seen on every side. The churchwarden is trying to persuade the minister to retire. Here, in this corner, a vigorous hustle is going on. There, in the back-ground, you detect the presence and activity of certain members of the swell-mob. What is the explanation of this scandalous scene? The artist calls it "COMMENDING TRUTH TO UNBELIEVERS." This picture, also, is a representation of a modern fact. That clergyman is a Tractarian who has faith in ecclesiastical aesthetics, and the congregation which he is driving mad with angry excitement was collected to listen to a discourse from a celebrated Evangelical afternoon lecturer. The ordinary service is over—but the Rector, who deems his pulpit to have been desecrated, and who fears that the minds of his people have been poisoned by a vulgar type of Christian doctrine, has instituted a second afternoon service to follow immediately upon the first, and is trying by aesthetic arrangements to symbolise to his hearers a more purely sacerdotal gospel. The effect is given in picture number two.

The moral of both these pictures is the same. The introduction of law—man's law—law which can only vindicate itself in the last resort by physical force—as a motive power for spiritual machinery, or even as a brake upon its action, utterly deranges, and, to the extent to which it prevails, destroys it. When the ambassadors for Christ are so strangely ignorant of the spirit of their professed faith, as to ground their ministerial rights upon civil authority, they must not expect to carry with them to that purely secular sphere either the secret of ministerial usefulness, or the sanctity of the ministerial office. They cannot call "fire from heaven" upon the spiritually unwilling, without subjecting themselves to the stern rebuke of their Master, much less appeal to the more manageable force of an

earthly tribunal. The whole thing is a mistake—an attempt to combine elements that are intrinsically irreconcilable. The root of the error which is ever and anon budding into these and similar disgraceful anomalies is the attempt to further purely spiritual ends by legal means—to add to the force of "you ought" by the addition of "you shall." The attempt changes, at once, the whole economy of religious means and motives. Instead of persuasion distilling upon obdurate hearts like morning dew, you have a fierce conflict of human passions, and on which side soever victory may declare itself, it is certain that Christianity loses.

Take either of the lamentable scenes to which we have called attention, and examine it in the light of the foregoing observations. The normal relationship between pastor and people is one of respect and affection. So long as the power wielded by the minister is purely religious, that relationship may be maintained. But how can the city ministers of Edinburgh hope to preserve the sacredness of their calling and position by enforcing upon recusants the penalties of law? They will plead, no doubt, that they are not responsible for the results entailed by disobedience to the law of the land. Nor are they, if they can prove that their Divine Master bade them have recourse to such weapons in furtherance of his kingdom. But is it so? Can any man in Edinburgh, can the ministers themselves, deny that one such scene as we have above depicted, inflicts a more grievous and extensive injury upon the cause of Christian faith, truth, and love, than all their preaching will be able to remedy for years to come? Every one instinctively revolts from the inconsistency of a fighting parson. But when, instead of taking the field in person, he hires the myrmidons of the law to do the fighting for him, and seeks by such help to plunder his neighbours of money for which he has rendered them no equivalent, he must not expect the sophistries with which he tickles his own conscience to sleep, to cloud the clear-sightedness of society in general. He will be reputed to be, because he is, a fighting parson, who does his dirty work by proxy—and all the low scoundrelism that he impresses into his service will be fairly laid to his charge, and contrasted with his religious profession and office. When he appealed from Christ to Caesar, he rendered himself responsible for all that Caesar, in pursuit of his object, may find it necessary to do.

The other case illustrates in a double aspect the impolicy and impropriety of making law the basis of relationship between pastor and people. Its influence upon the minister is to make him careless of defying the tastes of his people. Its influence upon the people is to drive them into unjustifiable methods of subduing their pastor's self-will. Each party becomes more clamorous for rights than solicitous for good reasons. The clergyman does not reflect that by being placed and kept where he is *by law*, he loses the leverage of moral suasion, at least when his own views are in direct opposition to those of his people. And his people forget that by surrendering their privilege of supporting their own minister, and allowing him to be paid by the public, they surrender also much of their power, and even their right, to sit in judgment on his methods of spiritual teaching. Influence is sacrificed on the one side, and control on the other, because law has thrust into a purely spiritual relationship a heterogeneous element. Neither of these scenes could have occurred in apostolic times. Since then, Governments have taken Christianity in hand, and everywhere, and every day, fresh evidence crops up to prove what an unseemly and terrible mess they are making of it.

THE LORDS' COMMITTEE ON CHURCH-RATES.

The evidence taken before the select committee of the House of Lords on Church-rates has at length appeared, and occupies a Blue Book of some 200 pages. As we have already mentioned, the inquiry

was not concluded when Parliament was prorogued. It is therefore proposed that the Committee shall be re-appointed next session. The members of the Committee were, the Duke of Marlborough, Chairman, Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, Lord President, Lord Privy Seal, Duke of Devonshire, Marquis of Salisbury, Earl of Derby, Earl Stanhope, Earl Spencer, Earl of Romney, Earl of Powis, Viscount Eversley, Lord Bishop of London, Lord Wensleydale, Lord Bishop of Oxford, Lord Portman, Lord Stanley of Alderley, Lord Montagu of Brandon, Lord Elgin, and Lord Lyveden.

The committee sat nine days, and examined the Venerable Archdeacon Hale, Rev. John Cale Miller, D.D., Hon. and Rev. Grantham Munton Yorke, Right Honourable Charles Earl of Romney, Charles Holte Bracebridge, Esq., Mr. Samuel Morley, Thomas Alcock, Esq., M.P., Right Hon. Thomas Henry Sutton Southern Estcourt, M.P., Venerable Archdeacon Sandford, Rev. Joshua William Brooks, Rev. Abraham Hume, LL.D., Rev. Robert Chapman Savage, Right Hon. Stephen Lushington, D.C.L., Charles James Foster, Esq., LL.D., Mr. Walpole, E. Greenwell, Rev. Geo. Osborn, Mr. John Gladding, Rev. Edward Moore.

The examination of the Venerable W. Hale, Archdeacon of London, occupied the whole of the first day's sitting, July 11th. His archdeaconry is somewhat peculiar, there being so large a number of district churches. In the latter, the absence of a legal provision for support is very inconvenient, "because the clergyman is frequently obliged to incur expense as well as the churchwardens." He believes the great cause why Church-rates are refused is the weakness of the law. If the decision in the Brain-tree case had just been the reverse of what it was—viz., that a minority could make a rate—he believes there would have been just as much opposition as there is now, because a deliberate scheme exists for opposing Church-rates under all circumstances. He considers that such a thing can scarcely exist as legitimate opposition to that which the law has declared to be necessary. A change in the law he deems absolutely necessary, and what in his opinion that should be he thus states:—

Since the difficulty of enforcing the payment of rates when they are made, and of getting them to be made when they ought to be made, arises from the great number of ratepayers, and from the popular character of the assemblies; the only remedy that has ever suggested itself to my mind is, that of having to deal with a smaller number of persons, and throwing the burthen upon those persons upon whom I think it really eventually does fall, namely, upon the owners of property, instead of the occupiers.

Owners of property find that churches make it so much more valuable, that he thinks they would willingly contribute to maintain the fabrics. Finds it difficult to say who should be considered owners—whether people who have building leases should or not. The particular advantage of his plan would be the having to deal with the smaller and more manageable number of people. Thinks it quite hopeless to deal with "what they call the conscience of the Dissenter." Examination continued as follows:—

The State has already had to deal with one sect who certainly had a conscientious objection, namely, the Quakers, their objection was a really conscientious objection; it arose from a principle of their religion; they held it to be wicked to go to war, and they held it wicked to maintain a Church to which they do not belong. But this idea is quite new on the part of modern Dissenters, and is not inherent in the principle of dissent. As respects the Quakers, the State found no means of meeting their conscientious difficulty, but overwhelmed it at once by declaring that that scruple of conscience was not to be attended to. The strongest statutes have been made to compel the Quakers to pay the rates.

Chairman: At present the Quakers are under a different law from other Dissenters with regard to Church-rates?—They are under a compulsory law to pay.

Are you aware whether that law is put in practice against them?—Yes, I believe it is constantly put in practice against Quakers; it is one of their "sufferings," as they call it.

Asked whether he had any practical scheme of settlement to propose, the Archdeacon replied:—

The only mode that has ever occurred to me is this, that, considering that this is a question involving the existence of the Established Church, it is a subject of sufficient importance to call for a Parliamentary declaration upon it, and that if it were formally proposed as a question for public consideration, whether the National Church shall continue to exist or not as a National Church, and whether the law, which entails upon the public the payment of a very small sum of money in the way of Church-rate, for the support of the National Church, ought not to be enforced. I think it is possible that an important change of feeling might take place, and that the enforcement of the law of Church-rates might be acknowledged a duty to the National Church which the State ought to fulfil.

But short of a measure of that nature, are you able, from your experience upon the subject, to suggest any remedy of a more simple kind by which the just grievances (if there are grievances) on the part of the Dissenters might be removed, and yet the principle of Church-rate be maintained?—I look upon the alleged grievances of Dissenters as only common-places used to gain votes upon the hustings and to excite party feeling.

I must say I do not consider them to be grievances, and the very fact of their bringing them forward as grievances assures me that you will not have on the part of Dissenters consent to any measure, if they can possibly help it, which shall strengthen the Established Church, or cause her to be less the object of popular attack.

Has frequently seen declarations that the object of persons in opposing Church-rates was to alter the connexion of Church and State, and that no taking away of any grievance would convert them.

Earl of Derby: Have you not seen frequent declarations to that effect in the papers which represent the views of the extreme Dissenters, the Nonconformists and others?—Decidedly.

Do not they speak of the abolition of Church-rates, if they shall obtain it, as being the first step to the abolition of the Established Church altogether?—I consider that that is openly avowed.

And that it is only valuable, or at least chiefly valuable, on that account?—Certainly.

Thinks the diminished amount of Church-rates is owing to lower rates asked for so as to avoid opposition.

Chairman: What do you consider would be the effect upon the Established Church of this country if the proposed abolition of Church-rates were carried into effect by law?—I believe that to the Established Church of this country it would be the greatest blow that could be inflicted; because, if the State yielded that point, I cannot see what excuse there could be for not so yielding the payment of tithes. It would seem to be the admission of a principle which would apply as much to the one case as the other. If I am asked, as regards religion, whether religion would suffer, that is quite a matter of theoretical opinion. I do not pretend to say whether religion might or might not prosper under the one state of things as well as the other, but the Established Church of the country would be destroyed by it.

The archdeacon is of opinion that the abolition of Church-rates would be equivalent to the abolition of parishes, because you would take from the parishes the power of self-taxation. Thinks there should be power to pay the parish clerk, parish beadle, clock-winding, bell-ringing, &c., out of Church-rates. Believes that a compulsory law would strengthen the Established Church. Thinks the Courts of Law ought to interfere to compel the making of a rate, as the Ecclesiastical Court would do if it were not that the change of times and public opinion makes it impossible to bring a parish before the Ecclesiastical Courts, and pronounce it contumacious.

Lord Lyveden: How do you propose that this power should be given; would you give it by act of Parliament?—Of course it would be by act of Parliament, and it would require the greatest possible care as to the way of doing it, because when you come to convert ecclesiastical or common law into statute law, there is the greatest difficulty in not narrowing the operation of the law.

Do you imagine that in the present state of public feeling upon the subject, it would be possible to pass such an act of Parliament?—I think so.

Does not it stand to reason that the same state of things which has caused the House of Commons to pass measures for the abolition of Church-rates would cause very strong resistance to such an act of Parliament, whether justly or not?—I believe that Churchmen consider that they have been left by their friends in a defenceless state; and we do not know what would be the consequence if the demands of the Church were properly sanctioned by high authority, and allowed to be justly followed up.

To withdraw the rate in smaller parishes would be to impoverish the clergyman:—

I believe that the Dissenters would hereafter put forth, as against tithes, the same objections that they have now put forth against Church-rate; you would have the same argument of conscience that you have now with regard to Church-rate.

The abolition of Church-rates would, he believes, endanger the existence of tithes. Thinks Church-rates and tithes stand exactly on the same footing.

The fabric of the Church is the receiver of the Church-rate; and that it has been held by persons in ancient times that the burden of Church repairs is *onus reale*, because it is the *res*, the church, that receives the rate.

On the subject of tithes and their liabilities has written a great deal. It is impossible to prove that the dictum in some of the canons relative to the quadripartite division of tithes was really a law, or to show that it ever was carried into effect in any one parish throughout Western Europe. The right to Church-rate is coeval with the common-law duty of the maintenance of roads and bridges. It would be fair, if Church-rates were abolished to abolish also the common-law right of every parishioner to a seat in the church, but thinks it would be a sad thing to make that separation between the Churchman and the Dissenter, and to say to any single parishioner, "Now Church-rates are abolished, you have no right to come into this place." Where Church-rates have ceased, efforts to fill their place by voluntary contributions have been made with very great success. That must not be denied. But in the rural parishes believed voluntarism would be "a great failure." The Archdeacon subsequently said:—

I must not be understood to admit that the system of voluntary contribution has worked extremely well. I should say that the difficulties in which the Church has been placed have been very handsomely met; but I do not call it "extremely well" when persons have thus been able to avoid the burden that the law lays upon them. I cannot approve of what has taken place, although the evils arising from this rebellion have not been so great as might have been expected in particular cases.

In reply to the Chairman he said he thought they could not trust the voluntary principle for the permanent maintenance of their churches. In many

cases subscriptions were probably given for fear of a Church-rate being levied. Would make the law for enforcing Church-rates universal, and apply even to those places where they have been long disused. Thought occupiers would agree to Church-rates, because the burden must eventually come upon themselves in the shape of increased rent. Though not in the case of leaseholders. But said the testy Archdeacon when questioned on this point:—

Allow me to call your lordship's attention to this fact: it is the principle of the Church-rate, and not the harshness of it, which is now in question; it is not a dispute for the money, but for the principle whether the Established Church shall have that which the Judges of the courts have determined still to be her right. The matter relates to about 250,000l. a-year, not 25l. a parish.

The Irish Church is no precedent on this question.

Chairman: The burden of repairing the churches in Ireland is thrown upon the church property in Ireland?—Yes.

That could not be done in this country if the spiritual destitution is to be provided for adequately?—Certainly not.

[Is there, then, no spiritual destitution in Ireland?] Never heard of a single dispute about Church-rates in all the seventy parishes of the city of London. Sees great objection to exempting any parties from Church-rates on the score of conscience. Witness adds:—

I do not see why a principle should be applied to the Church which it is impossible to apply to other State matters. I do not see why a man's conscience should be relieved from paying to the Church when he has to pay to other things; I have to pay to other things, which, if I choose to bring forward on the ground of conscience, are just as much against my conscience, and yet you do not relieve me.

Chairman: Looking at the matter in a practical point of view, that the fact is that there are a large body of persons who do object to a church of which they are not members, do you see an insuperable objection to exempting those persons as a means of settling this question?—My objection to it would be this, it is introducing into the English jurisprudence a perfectly new principle, and I think one very dangerous to the State.

Would it not have the effect very likely of maintaining the principle of Church-rates as regards the great majority of owners and payers, who I think you stated were probably Churchmen, while at the same time it would prevent the entire abolition of the Church-rates, which might be the result, if a continued opposition were kept up to them?—If I could suppose that the yielding of that point would put everything at rest, I might perhaps be inclined to yield; but I think that the making of the admission would be taken advantage of to exempt Dissenters, and, after all, you would not have their consent to any measure for securing parochial rates for the maintenance of the Established Church.

Does not that remove practically every grievance of which the Dissenters have to complain?—I think myself that they would then begin to complain almost of the existence of the clergyman preaching in the parish.

He might equally complain of the existence of Dissenting churches?—Not exactly on the same ground.

That would not be a grievance; but would not what I have suggested remove every practical, every substantial, and every rational grievance?—I am sorry to say that I do not think that they are put forward as grievances to be removed, but as means to accomplish ulterior objects, which the parties have avowed.

Earl of Derby: Supposing that your plan was introduced, throwing the burden upon the owners, and that the bulk of the owners in a particular parish happened to be Dissenters although the bulk of the population happened to be Churchmen, would not it in that parish place the rates upon a worse footing than they are at present?—I think that the landholder Dissenters, when the law had been so declared, would, in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, be very glad to obey it. I do not think that the religious Dissenters are really our opponents; our opponents are persons who have other political objects, and who are not themselves Dissenters earnestly attached to some particular church or creed.

Asked for an explanation of his remark that the number of Dissenting landowners was small, he said it depended upon whom the term included—Wesleyans for example. If in Lancashire and Yorkshire they were not counted as Dissenters; "the number of Presbyterians and Baptists would be small compared with the whole population. [Observe the dishonesty of this answer.]

The second sitting of the committee was occupied in the examination of the Rev. Dr. Miller, incumbent of St. Martin's, Birmingham, and the Hon. and Rev. G. M. Yorke, rector of St. Philip's, Birmingham. The former (we need scarcely say) is a highly popular Evangelical clergyman, whose church, seating 2,100 persons, is always crowded, and who has two clergymen and four lay agents working with him. No Church-rates have been levied in Birmingham since 1841, when these was a majority of over 6,000 against the rate. To attempt their re-imposition, "would set the town in a flame." Dr. Miller is not, however, opposed to Church-rates as such. He would entirely exempt Dissenters—that is, all who made some such declaration as, "I, as a Nonconformist, claim the exemption allowed by law." He would not be precise or inquisitorial, and would only prevent those who were thus exempted from any legal action in the disbursement of the money, leaving them their other vestry rights. Nor would he, on grounds of expediency, deny them the privileges of being baptized, married, and buried in the parish cemetery. But he would make Church-rates compulsory on all members of the Church of England. Could not see any ground of objection to such a course:—

I never could understand why, in exempting Dissenters, we should give up our own people; there are many of our own people willing to pay, and there are a great many of our own people who ought to pay, but I do not think a voluntary rate from them would suffice.

Have you any fear on the ground of the objection which is sometimes urged to such a plan as you have

stated, that to exempt Dissenters as such from the payment of Church-rates would be giving to a certain extent a pecuniary premium upon dissent?—I must say that I think that argument is worth very little indeed. I feel perfectly convinced, from what I know of the feeling in Birmingham (I cannot speak for agricultural parishes), that such a feeling would not operate to any appreciable extent.

His own income is derived from tithes, ground rents, and fees. About one new church is built every year in Birmingham. There is the greatest difficulty in providing for the maintenance both of the fabric and the performance of Divine worship:—

The present system, as carried on in Birmingham, is a perfect millstone round the necks of a great majority of the ministers of the town. I do not speak from theory or opinion; I speak in that respect from my knowledge of facts. I may be allowed to add to that answer, that so strong was my own feeling upon that point, that, being called on, after my institution at St. Martin's, to have begging sermons for arrears of congregational expenses, I at last announced to my people, so wearied was I with it, that I never would allow those collections in my church again,—that we must cut down our expenses to what we could raise in some other way; and I have never allowed any such collections in my church since; but most of the clergy are obliged to have quarterly collections to pay their wardens' expenses, in some of them put an addition on to the pewage.

The declaration taken by Nonconformists must be repeated whenever a rate is laid. Thinks a voluntary rate "would be an entire failure, if it were attempted universally throughout the country." But it has not been tried in Birmingham. As a general rule, no doubt the success of the voluntary system depends upon the acceptableness and usefulness of the minister:—

I am really not speaking from theory, but from observation in Birmingham, and I can assure your lordships that I believe that if the system which is pursued in Birmingham with respect to Church-rates were once extended to the whole of this country, spiritually it would be the greatest national calamity that could befall us. I have no idea how the fabrics of our churches could be kept up; I do not know how the fabric of my own is to be kept up.

Lord Lyveden: How is it kept up now?—It has been kept up in this way: we have one of the most beautiful spires in England, which was ready to fall; it was reported to be dangerous; and the restoration of that spire, and the re-casing of the towers and the repairs of the bell and clock, have cost us something like 7,000*l.* since I have been there. It is very true we have raised the amount by the voluntary system, but it is also very true that the very words "St. Martin's spire" became tiresome in the ears of the people and in the eyes of the people; the raising of the money dragged on so slowly.

How did you proceed to raise it? By voluntary contributions, circulating appeals among the people; it was of course an advantage that the church was the old mother-church of the parish.

Begging was one of the chief elements in a clergyman's duties. Voluntaryism instead of Church-rates would increase the evil—"Churches would go into decay":—

Would it not very seriously interfere with the time which he ought to give to his parochial duties?—It does now most seriously.

Would it not add very largely to his anxieties?—It does now most heavily.

And in those ways very seriously prejudice his spiritual work?—We all feel in Birmingham that we are becoming secularised more and more every day; we get on by constant begging.

All the Birmingham clergy except himself were maintained on the voluntary principle, "and most inadequate incomes they have, many of them." There are two classes of Dissenters:—

There is one class of Dissenters who most conscientiously and religiously object to the payment of a Church-rate, and I think we have no right to anticipate that, if it was calmly put before them that they were entirely exempted, they would object. I should have confidence in their sense and in their charity; but then the difficulty arises from the fact that we are dealing with a number of Dissenters also who have told us, in plain words, that the abolition of Church-rate is only the first step to entire confiscation of Church property; we could not expect to satisfy them of course.

Are you in the habit of meeting Dissenters in religious societies, and on other occasions?—Constantly. I do not suppose that there is a town in England in which there is more constant and ready co-operation between Dissenters and Churchmen than there is in Birmingham.

Did not know much of the opinions of Dissenters in Birmingham as to Church-rates, for the question had passed away, and did not imagine they would object to Churchmen being called on to pay Church-rates:—

They would no doubt object to all compulsory payment for religion; but if the compulsory payment did not fall upon themselves, I conceive they would urge no objection at all, except one class of Dissenters, to whom I alluded just now, who have ulterior ends in their opposition to Church-rates.

You mentioned that many Dissenters regard the Church of England as altogether unscriptural; would that be the case with those Dissenters who are associated with yourself in religious objects?—They think an Establishment unscriptural.

Chairman: Do you think that, speaking of them as a body, they are prepared to help forward a measure which shall have for its end and object the overthrow of the establishment?—I think, from what I have heard, that there are a considerable number of Dissenters of this kind who believe that the Establishment is unscriptural, and who look forward to and desire a time when the Establishment shall be overthrown, but who do not think that the time for that is by any means come yet. I think that is the opinion of a very large body of Dissenters. Of course I could not mention names, because it was in privacy; but I heard some such question put to a very eminent Dissenting minister at a distance from Birmingham, and he gave that

answer. I am sure he was by no means prepared to further the overthrow of the Establishment now, but he thinks the problem will work itself out.

Does not think his exemption plan meets with general acceptance among the clergy. But thinks that Churchmen would willingly pay a rate laid upon themselves. Many Dissenters contributed to the repairs of the spire of his church.

The evidence of the Hon. and Rev. G. M. Yorke differed in many respects from that of the preceding witness. He had raised 2,000*l.* for the repair of his church, St. Philip's, by begging, subscribing largely himself. He now wants 7,000*l.* to repair the structure, which is in a dangerous state, and don't know how to raise the sum. The seat-rents drive people away from the church and diminish the incumbent's income. Is aware that new churches are to have a certain sum set apart for the maintenance of the fabric. The expenses of his own church, 200*l.* a-year, are raised by pewage and collections.

Can you trace any progressive diminution of your income attributable to that mode of raising those sums?—I think it has contributed in a very great degree to it, though at the same time I think there are other causes at work which have contributed to diminish the number of renters of seats in my church; my church happens to be in the position of one of the city churches in London; the population has been gradually diverging from the centre of the town; new churches have been built in the suburbs, and therefore the population has gone very much away from the centre.

The success of the voluntary system must depend entirely either upon the personal character or personal abilities of the incumbent. Church-rates would not be tolerated in Birmingham, but thinks a fund might be raised for repairing the fabric by a charge being made upon the county or Poor-rate "without exciting any remark, or giving rise to any trouble at all." Thinks a conscientious Dissenter would be glad of any excuse to pay the rate if it did not come under the name of Church-rate. Perhaps "political Dissenters" would object. That course is pursued in Marylebone.

Lord Montagu of Brandon: Are you aware that when about the year 1832, in the late Lord Spencer's time, a proposal was made to supply funds for the repair of churches out of the Consolidated Fund there was the strongest possible opposition manifested to that, more especially from Scotland, on the ground of the injustice of their being taxed to repair Episcopal Churches?—No, I was not aware of that.

Some 2,000 charitable individuals bear all the expenses of all the good deeds done in Birmingham. Every kind of means has been used to obtain money.

Chairman: Does not this operate to the prejudice of collections for other charitable and religious objects in the parish?—It has come to this; no sooner is a collection announced at a particular service, than a large number of the usual attendants at the church are absent.

Does not like the plan of exempting Dissenters. It would be very impolitic to make a line of demarcation—to do anything that would mark off Nonconformists so that they would have a difficulty in returning to the Church, or making use of the offices of the Church. Where the Church-rate is gone, would not seek to restore it. If Dissenters were exempted, Churchmen would feel there was injustice in the exemption of certain properties when their own were charged. Amongst "intelligent Churchmen" in Birmingham, there is no strong feeling in favour of the abolition of Church-rates. In Edgbaston, a voluntary rate had answered for a time, but eventually proved a failure.

Here, for the present, we must pause, and resume our analysis of the evidence next week.

THE EDINBURGH ANNUITY-TAX.

SEIZURES AND IMPRISONMENT.

On Wednesday Duncan Falconer, the sheriff-officer selected by the established clergy, having received warrants to execute against certain of the citizens, proceeded to put them in force. The first victim was Mr. Fairbairn, of the St. Andrew's Hotel, St. Andrew-street, whom they at once committed to the Calton Gaol. The officer and his assistants then proceeded to the shop of Mr. Brown, fruiterer, South Hanover-street. They found him behind his counter, and preferred the clergy's claim to about 14*l.* of arrears. He stated that he had the strongest conscientious objections to the tax, and was prepared to go to gaol rather than pay. They then made him their prisoner, and proceeding on foot along Princess-street and Waterloo-place, they committed him into the custody of the gaoler. Mr. Brown is an elder of the United Presbyterian Church that assembles in Lothian-road, under the ministry of the Rev. William Reid; he is in very delicate health, and has been under the necessity, on account of a pulmonary affection, and from large boils having broken out on his back, to wear heavy mufflers round his throat even when in business. The next visit of the officers was to Mr. Hunter, of Hunter and Glover, confectioners, North St. Andrew-street. It was between three and four o'clock in the afternoon. Mr. Hunter was also behind his counter, engaged in serving his customers. They demanded the amount of the impost. He told them he owed them nothing, and would pay them nothing. Mr. Falconer then claimed him as his prisoner, and ordered him to come away with him. He replied that he would offer no active resistance, but neither would he willingly move a step. If they wished to take him to gaol, they must carry him there. Mr.

Falconer then ordered two of his assistants to go round the counter and drag him out. This they could not do, and Mr. Falconer and another assistant seized him by the neck, while the others carried him by the feet. In this way he was dragged from behind his counter, down the steps, and across the pavement to a cab, into which they attempted to force him. He was thrown back on the floor of the cab. Mr. Falconer and an assistant went into it, and endeavoured to drag him on to the seat. They got a strong leather belt, with which they endeavoured to fasten him. Mr. Falconer pulled out his manacles, fixed them upon one of his wrists, and endeavoured to force the other hand into the disgraceful machine. The passive attitude of Mr. Hunter lying in the bottom of the coach, however, rendered this difficult. While this effort to handcuff their prisoner was proceeding, two of the assistants and a policeman were trying to force his legs into the coach, and one went round to the other side, opened the door, and endeavoured to draw Mr. Hunter further into the coach. By this time a large concourse of people had assembled, and, hearing that it was an arrest for Annuity-tax, gave vent to their feelings by cries of execration. They saw the prisoner lying pale and haggard, his eyes staring, his hair dishevelled, his neckerchief and shirt torn, and his clothes all in disarray. A cry of deep hatred arose. "Down with the Annuity-tax!" "What a disgrace to Christianity!" "To ——— with the ministers!" and a rush was made to the cab. The concurrent, who was trying by the opposite door to drag Mr. Hunter, was forcibly seized and turned away. Mr. Falconer and his men were hustled, and their hats knocked off and thrown into the air. One of them, a short stout man, dressed in a grey tweed coat, undraped a knife, and rushed furiously upon the crowd. One lad narrowly escaped having his cheek ripped open. Again the crowd closed upon the officers, but again did the fear of the open knife make them stand back. The strongest determination was, however, shown that the prisoner should not be taken. While this riot was proceeding, Mr. Hunter had been allowed to rise, and was now standing at the side of the cab. Mr. Falconer then declared that he was hindered from executing his warrant, and withdrew his men. Mr. Hunter walked quietly into his shop amidst the cheers of the people, the handcuffs dangling from his wrists. The officers proceeded along St. Andrew-square, pursued by a crowd, hissing and growling at them. It is said that the knife was again brought into requisition to keep off the crowd, and when they reached South St. Andrew-street they were compelled to break into a run. While lying in the coach Mr. Hunter was told by one of the assistants, in the midst of a volley of oaths, that "if he had him in a quiet corner he would make him rue this." Mr. Hunter is also a member of the Lothian-road congregation. While the riot was at its height, Dr. Grant, one of the city ministers, passed by the crowd, and seemed heartily ashamed of the proceeding, although in 1851 he, by his evidence in the House of Commons, did everything in his power to defeat the efforts of the united citizens to remove the crying evil from the city. The Rev. Dr. Andrew Thomson also happened to be present.—*Scotsman*.

The *Edinburgh News* adds:—"Mr. Fairbairn, one of the gentlemen arrested on Wednesday for non-payment of Annuity-tax, was released from prison, after a three hours' incarceration, by payment of the impost being made by Mrs. Fairbairn. On Thursday Mr. Brown was visited in his place of confinement in the Calton Gaol by his wife and a number of friends, at the usual hour for visitors, between eleven o'clock a.m. and one p.m. He had passed a quiet night, and was satisfied with the accommodation provided for him in his cell. Mr. Hunter is still at large, and, it is said, suffers from the violence attending his attempted arrest. On Thursday night, the Anti-Annuity-tax Committee held a meeting at 6, York-place, and made arrangements for convening a public meeting of the citizens on an early day next week, for the consideration of the tax and the recent proceedings connected with its collection.

A VOICE FROM CALTON GAOL.

Mr. Wm. Brown has addressed the following letter to the *Caledonian Mercury*, dated the Annuity-tax Prison, Calton Gaol, September 8:—

Yesterday, as announced in your paper of to-day, I was arrested and imprisoned for the non-payment of a tax, which has not only been condemned as unrighteous by the vast majority of the inhabitants of this city, belonging to every religious denomination, but also by the greatest, the wisest, and the most enlightened legislative assembly in the world.

I have never paid this tax, and never will. 1. Because I cannot conscientiously pay for the support of the clergy of a Church to which I do not belong, and the union of which Church with the State I believe to be unscriptural.

2. Because this tax is glaringly unjust, the members of the College of Justice—a very large and wealthy class—being exempted from it, while it is imposed on the working and mercantile community.

3. Because it is a disgrace to this city—has a tendency to bring religion into disgrace, and weaken the lessons of the pulpit—"Not by might, nor by power, but by my Spirit, saith the Lord"—and is opposed to the spirit of the great Head of the Church, whose ambassadors are who have sent me hither: for it was predicted of Him—

Gentle and still shall be His voice,
No threats from Him proceed;
The smoking flax He shall not quench,
Nor break the bruised reed.

4. Because all the gentle means which have hitherto been used to compromise this tax, have been bitterly opposed by the clergy of the Establishment, and thus by paying peacefully I help to perpetuate it and hand it down a legacy to coming generations; but, by refusing to pay, choosing rather to lie in prison, I, with others,

set an example which, if followed by all who are opposed to it, would not only lead to the passing of the extremely moderate bill of our respected M.P., Adam Black, who has been "fighting the battle and the breeze," but would inevitably conduce to its total abolition.

I hope those who are opposed to this infamous exaction, and are at present threatened with arrestment, will on no account pay it, but rather suffer themselves to be imprisoned; I, and others here, will give them a right hearty welcome, and try to make them as comfortable as circumstances will allow within the walls of the inner prison.

Kind love and many thanks to those numerous friends of the Established, Free, U.P., and other Churches, who have obeyed the precept of the great Lawgiver—"I was in prison, and ye visited me."

MEETING ON CALTON-HILL.

On Saturday evening there was a meeting of some 2,000 persons on Calton-hill, chiefly composed of working men. Mr. WILLIAM KERR denounced the forcible arrests that had taken place during the past week, but deprecated any ill-usage being offered to sheriff-officers in the simple performance of their duties. He advocated, however, a strenuous refusal to pay the obnoxious impost, and said that he himself had been the first victim who had been threatened with incarceration for so doing. It was resolved to appoint a committee to call a public meeting of working men for an early day. Mr. COOPER proposed the following resolution:—

That the collection of the annuity-tax is not only an obnoxious proceeding on the part of the officials employed, but that it is equally obnoxious and cruel on the part of the clergy. (Prolonged cheering.)

The CHAIRMAN announced that the next meeting would be held at the same place at six in the afternoon of the following Saturday. He then called for "three cheers for Mr. Brown," which was lustily responded to by the assemblage; and a voice in the crowd having shouted out, "Three groans for the clergy," the crowd gave equally hearty, though more dismal, expression to this irreverent sentiment, and the main body of the gathering quietly broke up. About 200 or 300 of the enemies of the Annuity-tax immediately repaired to that portion of the London Road in front of the Debtor's Gaol, and there raised three cheers for Mr. Brown. After lingering about the spot for some time, evidently in the hope of catching a glimpse of the incarcerated gentleman at some of the cell windows of the prison, a small portion of the crowd proceeded to the premises of the agent for the Annuity-tax collector in Hill-street, where, we regret to say, they had resort to violent measures, and broke several of the office windows. From thence they went to the premises of Mr. Brown, in South Hanover-street, and of Mr. Hunter, in North St. Andrew-street, giving cheers and groans respectively for the victims and the clergy.

MINISTERS' DUES IN SOUTHAMPTON.

(Abridged from the *Hants Independent*.)

On Tuesday evening a public meeting was convened at the Town Hall, in compliance with a requisition, "to consider the present state of the law in reference to ministers' dues, and to take such steps as may be advisable thereon." The meeting was well attended, the chair being filled by the Mayor (Alderman Palk), who was supported by Aldermen Williams and Clark, Messrs. Falvey, W. Lankester, Pegler, Pond, and other gentlemen, and the proceedings throughout were of the most lively and enthusiastic description.

The MAYOR, in the course of his opening speech, defended his signing warrants of distraint as a magistrate, and in respect to the question before them said it was not new, but one which had excited a good deal of strong feeling ever since he had had anything to do with public business. The Rector of St. Lawrence had only a life interest in the dues, and the question simply was whether the charges which had been complained of were legally and properly made. If legal, persons might just as well refuse payment of the ground rents due to Queen's College, Oxford; and he hoped that the result of the meeting would be that some determination would be come to to test the question whether they were legal or not.

Alderman CLARK opposed all compulsory payments for the support of religion, and pointed out at great length the objections entertained by the Society of Friends to Church-rates. Rather than act as the Rev. G. Lucas had done, he would, however small his income, have preferred living on bread and water as the disciples did of old. (Cheers.) He was an inhabitant of St. Lawrence, and could vouch for the fact that for thirty years this claim was made as a voluntary claim, and those who subscribed did so voluntarily. During the lifetime of the Rev. T. Mears, a worthy minister of the church, he never knew an instance of compulsion. His clerk, or sexton, was sent round to collect moneys as a voluntary subscription, and he lived to be honoured and respected. He alluded to the ample nature of the church revenues, estimated by competent parties at 9,459,565*l*.

The MAYOR: What is the authority? Some Dissenter. (Laughter.)

Alderman CLARK said the authority was a book entitled "Allen, on State Churches." He then read several reasons for opposing the union between Church and State, and concluded by moving the first resolution.

Mr. PEGLER seconded the resolution, pointing out the gradual extinction of Church-rates, which had long been practically abolished in every parish in Southampton, and the growing feeling that religion should be supported entirely by the freewill offerings of the people, and be freed from the trammels of the State. All compulsory payments should

cease as being opposed to the spirit of the Gospel. He would say shame on the State religion when a clergyman—a gentleman, a man who had to maintain a position—was dependent only upon an income of 60*l*. a-year, and had to eke out another 30*l*. by seizing on the goods of his fellow men. (Cheers.) When Mr. Lucas came here, it was of his own free will. It was of his own choice that he accepted a living, the income of which was only the trifling, disgraceful sum of 60*l*.; and he was bold to say that, when he came here, he had an assurance that these minister's dues had not been paid for years, and would not be paid for the future. If the simple object of Mr. Lucas was to maintain his vested interests, he would go the limit of two years allowed by the law before he distrained, but he did not do so, and the consequence was that a claim of 5*l*. or 6*l*. reached, when the costs were added, some 25*l*. or 26*l*. He expressed the pleasure he felt at the fact that the working men of the town had subscribed to purchase the goods of Mr. Greenwood in order to return them to him, and, having thanked the Mayor for the readiness he had manifested in calling the meeting, concluded by expressing a hope that the incubus of a state church would ere long be removed from the land.

Mr. FALVEY moved the second resolution, pointing to the views expressed by Lord Stanley when addressing the electors of King's Lynn, to the repeated majorities in the House of Commons in favour of the abolition of Church-rates, to the decided views of the leading members of the present Government, and to the outspoken opinions of the people at large as a proof that the time was approaching when all compulsory payments for the support of religion would be abolished, and freewill offerings become the spirit of the age. He urged that, both on the grounds of principles and of law, the position taken by the Rector of St. Lawrence was untenable, and he called upon them to denounce, in proper, but in firm and decided language, this puny attempt in a small parish to perpetuate among the citizens of England the strife and discord of which these compulsory exactions had always been the source. (Cheers.)

The MAYOR, interrupting, said he had signed a petition for the abolition of Church-rates, and, to give greater weight to his signature, he had appended to it a note that he was for twenty-seven years churchwarden. Though, however, he was decidedly opposed to Church-rates, which he thought were inimical to the best interests of religion and of the Church of England, these dues were altogether a distinct and different thing, and neither Mr. Falvey nor any other gentleman who had spoken had touched the real question.

Mr. FALVEY said that, if even tithes were abolished, the heavens would not fall, and reminded the Mayor that Lord Derby, when Secretary for Ireland, swept away by one enactment one-fourth of the tithes in that country, and commuted the remainder into a rent charge, and showed that only very recently ministers' dues in Ireland were abolished. He defied any one to prove that these payments could be supported by Scriptural authority, and he believed they could not be maintained even by the law itself.

The origin of the dues was not compulsory, the custom of collecting them having arisen from the Minister going round at Easter to bless his parishioners and their families, and receiving from them voluntary offerings, and he urged that, from many admissions made by the rector at the late vestry meeting, it would be impossible for him to establish his position, and that the true legal bearings of the case should be ascertained. It was high time that an alteration should be made in a system, under which a poor rector in an English parish was compelled to put up with 90*l*. a-year, whilst Canon Pretyman could pocket his 220,000*l*. in a lifetime, and the Bishop of Winchester, as long as he lived, some 15,000*l*. or 16,000*l*. a-year. The value of the see would be cut down at the decease of the present bishop, who, next to his brother of Canterbury, had the largest salary of any bishop in England, and it was a disgrace to the Church, and a system against which Churchmen ought to raise their voices, that whilst the great dignitaries of the Establishment were fattening on the best the land could produce a poor rector could not make up 90*l*. a-year without levying a distraint on the goods of his neighbour. (Cheers.)

Mr. W. LANKESTER seconded the resolution, having all his life been a firm advocate of civil and religious liberty.

After some remarks from Mr. Barrett and Mr. Elliston, jun., Mr. D. G. DOUGLAS moved as an amendment:—

That this meeting desires to express their deep regret at the present uncertain state of the law with regard to Church-rates, tithes, &c., and would urge on their present representatives the necessity of obtaining a total abolition of Church-rates, and an equitable arrangement of tithes.

Mr. DOUGLAS'S amendment not being seconded, could not be put to the meeting, and the original resolution was carried with only two dissentients, the Mayor and Mr. Douglas.

Mr. H. POND replied to some of the assertions of the Rev. G. Lucas at the vestry meeting, and denied that the money was rightly, justly, or lawfully due. He strongly opposed the union of Church and State, and moved, amid great cheering, the third resolution, which was seconded by

Mr. DOWMAN, who said he considered the act of the Mayor in signing distress warrants as a dark spot upon his character. He (Mr. DOWMAN) put aside, every week of his life, the sum of one sovereign for the support of his minister, and for missionary and other objects connected with the cause of God's truth. And yet the mayor could send two policemen to his house, and, whilst he was busy in his shop, they

took from his window goods to the value of 1*l*. 1*l*s. 6*d*. towards the support of a man he had nothing to do with, and whom he cared not a snap about, except that he was a man. He wondered how he could compel him to pay towards his preaching the Gospel, when he never entered the Church, and never received any blessing from him.

The MAYOR said he signed the warrants as a magisterial act. He was a magistrate, independent of his office of Mayor.

The resolution was then put and carried unanimously, the Mayor expressing his concurrence with it, for its object was to make an inquiry, without which the meeting would not have answered the purpose for which it was convened.

Alderman WILLIAMS moved the next resolution, which was seconded by Mr. W. LANKESTER, and carried, and the proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the Mayor.

The *Hants Independent* remarks that, in spite of the considerable seizures of property, the Rev. Gibson Lucas will, after the payment of all expenses, receive only 1*l*. 1*l*s. 1*d*., "a sum which we suspect will scarcely pay the expenses of his own private legal advisers, independent of the trouble to which he has been put by innumerable visits to the police court to swear to and sign informations, and to prove his respective demands."

We cannot but wonder that any Christian clergyman should ever descend to such a pitiful position as this—a position which, as was pointed out at the public meeting on Tuesday evening, the Church of England, with her enormous wealth, ought never to allow one of her Ministers to be reduced to. For the sake of a paltry guinea, ill-feeling is created in the town—the name of religion is dishonoured—the scoffer is supplied with weapons against the professors of Christianity—and an outrage is committed upon the religious liberties of the people.

RELIGIOUS DISSENSIONS IN ST. GEORGE'S-IN-THE-EAST.

The Bishop of London, having received complaints from the contending parties, has written a temperate and judicious letter from Llandudno, offering himself as an arbitrator. He says that the legal power of the Bishop can do little in settling these "miserable disputes." He cannot interfere to fix another hour for the lecturer's service, because a court of law has decided that the rector must do that. He is unwilling to bring the vestment question before a court, because it would be derogatory to the Church; but others may do so if they see fit. On the other hand, he requires the churchwardens to maintain order; he prohibits the wearing of unusual vestments, and begs to be informed when they are used; and he directs "a strange clergyman, designated the Reverend Frederick George Lee," to cease from preaching in the diocese of London until he has obtained a licence.

If the case were voluntarily placed in my hands by both parties for friendly adjustment—if the clergy of the parish, on the one hand, consented to follow my directions as to the ordering of the services, and the vestry with the churchwardens, on the other hand, were equally willing to be guided by my advice as to the best way of allaying the unseemly tumults which have arisen, I am very hopeful that all might yet go well. There has, I doubt not, been no lack of conscientiousness on both sides, but so far as I can at present judge, there has, I am bound to say, been a sad lack of kindly Christian consideration for each other's feelings. I earnestly beseech all concerned, for the sake of the many ignorant and thoughtless souls in this parish of St. George's, not to allow another day to pass without taking such steps towards Christian reconciliation as may, by God's blessing, end the present miserable disturbances. Depend upon it, none can feel any satisfaction in these church riots but those who are the enemies of the Lord Jesus Christ and of all true religion. My advice to the vestry is formally to request the rector to join with them in submitting the whole case to my episcopal arbitration—both parties binding themselves to act as I direct. If this offer is not made, or if, being made, it is not acceded to, I do not see how I can aid the parish in any other way than by such strictly legal interference as I have indicated.

On Sunday the disgraceful scenes which have prevailed for so many weeks past in the parish of St. George's-in-the-East, arising out of ecclesiastical dissensions, so far from having been brought to a close by the letter of the Bishop of London, rose to their height, the rector's afternoon service and the ordinary seven o'clock service being marked by actual riots of the most extravagant character, the authority of the churchwardens and the advice of the Bishop being wholly set aside and disregarded. The whole of the services (with the exception of Mr. Allen's) were interrupted and interpolated by remarks on the part of the congregation, Mr. Allen having avoided such interruption by vehement displays of energetic eloquence. In consequence of the desire expressed by the Bishop of London that the Rev. F. G. Lee should not be allowed again to officiate, the regular service of the Church was taken (according to his lordship's expressed desire) by the Rev. Alexander Heriot Mackonochie, M.A., of Wadham College, Oxford, late curate of Wantage, in Berkshire, and more recently one of the ministers of the Mission Church which has been established by the Rev. Bryan King in his parish. There was nothing in the manner in which the Rev. A. H. Mackonochie performed the service to call for especial remark. Like his predecessor (Mr. Lee), he performed the service in the choir stalls, but he wore nothing except the ordinary vestments of a Church of England clergyman—namely, a black stole, an Oxford master of arts hood, and the ordinary surplice. Mr. Mackonochie preached a sermon which, strange to say, was not interrupted except by some boys in the

gallery. The afternoon sermon of Mr. Hugh Allen concluded with the following remarks:—

I exhort you, the congregation, to leave when the service is over, as I have done every afternoon since I have been here to preach. If I was right in doing that before, I believe I am still more right in doing it now. I affectionately exhort you this afternoon, not only on my own account, but on the account of the Bishop of London—that blessed good man who has written a long letter, and has promised to take the whole matter into his consideration, and to settle it if he can,—I implore you, I say, to let the matter be settled in so good a way. I implore you, as good Protestants, to leave the church, and to let it be empty as soon as possible.

This appeal was not responded to, for between 2,000 and 3,000 persons stayed until the four o'clock service, which Mr. Mackonochie had the courage to perform. He was hooted and threatened as he approached the altar, and as he retired he was "mobbed," and his surplice torn away from him. In the evening the same scene was renewed, although during the course of a very eloquent sermon he kept the congregation in perfect silence. At its close loud and uncalld-for hisses broke forth, and it was with difficulty that the churchwardens cleared the church. Mr. Selfe, the magistrate, was in attendance during the services of the day.

THE PRIESTS IN TUSCANY.

The following extract from the Florence correspondence of the *Times* shows that the National Government has a formidable enemy to contend with in the Romish priests:—

The war between the Minister for Ecclesiastical Affairs and the clergy, or, at least, the Jesuitical and ultra-Roman party in the clergy, is carried on with unabated vigour. The Minister Salvagnoli, although a valetudinarian, is a man of considerable "pluck," though prudent and temperate.

There is no doubt but in the midst of this admirable accord of all classes and parties in Tuscany, the Church sends forth the only jarring note. The priests, although at heart as bitterly hostile as ever, were peaceful and submissive enough so long as the war of independence raged in Lombardy, for then all their love for and subservience to their master, the Pope, were kept in check by the favour their master's master, the Emperor, showed to the champions of the national Italian cause. Since Villafranca, however, the priests thought Napoleon III. had withdrawn his countenance from Italian freedom, and they were bidden by Rome to do battle à outrance, an order they were too ready and too willing to comply with. War is therefore openly declared, and there is in the faces of the idle priests who are to be met lounging and jaunting about the streets of Florence an air of arrogance and almost of defiance, which is quite sufficient, after an hour's stroll, to send home the most peaceful and religious Christian smitten with that kind of *clerophobia* which is too generally imputed to the liberal party in this country. The Archbishop of Florence refused to deposit his name in the ballot-box at the last election; and his example was, of course, followed by the vast majority of the priests of his diocese. Most of the bishops, not satisfied with abstaining from the exercise of their duties as citizens, openly discountenanced the attendance of their flock on election day, even under threats of excommunication. In the country, the monks especially did not scruple to proclaim that the revolutionary Government was under the ban of the Church, and that the same censure should extend to all who abetted it by appearing at the polling-booths. They also announced the speedy restoration of the legitimate Sovereigns, by the interference of 50,000 Tedeschi. The efforts of the Government to keep these meddling shavelings in order have been partly frustrated by the bishops, who show all favour to the boldest agitators, and single away to Rome such as are thought to have committed themselves to actionable deeds. The clergy, in short, are a well-organised and disciplined body, and have their head at Rome, beyond reach of the hands of the Tuscan executive. I am, however, sure that Salvagnoli and his colleagues are in earnest, and that if an opportunity offers they will not hesitate to chastise the rebellious prelates, were it even necessary to make a first example of the Primate of Florence.

In reply to the circulars on ecclesiastical affairs enjoining upon the clergy the duty of cutting off all connexion with Rome, and for all matters concerning their temporal affairs either to depend on the Government or to refer to their ecclesiastical superiors residing in the State, the four Tuscan archbishops and the sixteen bishops have sent in a very strong remonstrance to the Minister, boldly stating that their duty to Rome prevented their compliance with the injunctions of his circular, and that they should resist, declaring themselves ready even to suffer martyrdom for what they conceived to be the cause of religion.

Not satisfied with this, the worthy prelates are now signing an address to the Emperor Napoleon, in which they profess to be good, obedient, and peaceful citizens, anxious to avoid all collision with the civil authorities, and by the nature of their calling averse from all political agitation and intrigue; that in their hearts they are all Italians, and anxious for the furtherance of the cause of national independence, but that they see with uneasiness the contemplated annexation of Tuscany to Piedmont, and protest against a union which would subject them to the sway of a Power openly at war with the Holy See, and make them sharers of the ecclesiastical censure which the Sardinian Government have repeatedly called down upon their heads.

VOLUNTARY MUNIFICENCE.—Mr. R. A. Macfie, of Liverpool, has contributed the munificent sum of 3,000*l.* towards covering the expenses of a deputation, to consist of two ministers and one layman of the Free Church of Scotland, who are to go out and visit the churches and preaching-stations in connexion with that denomination in India.

SUTTEE IN INDIA.—A suttee has taken place at Koonghur, near Hansi. The villagers resisted the widow's desire to burn, but her curse availed to turn them, and they eventually made the pile, and the

poor creature perished. Those most actively engaged have been imprisoned for ten years, nineteen others for five years, and another for two years, and a fine of 500 rupees has been laid on the village. The thanadar and the whole of the police have been dismissed by order of the Lieutenant-Governor, for not having found out and prevented the crime. Koonghur is not likely to indulge in another suttee in a hurry.

FAST-DAY IN INDIA.—Thursday, the 28th July, was appointed by the Viceroy and Governor-General of India as a day "for a solemn thanksgiving to Almighty God for His signal mercies and protection during the late rebellion," and for "the restoration of peace and tranquillity to the Queen's dominions in India." In Bombay, Europeans, East Indians, Portuguese, Parsees, Hindoos, Jews, and other races, vied with each other in loyal emulation; and in the English churches, the Portuguese chapels, the Parsee fire-temples, the Hindoo pagodas, an unanimous chorus of holy thoughts and pious thanksgiving rose to the throne of the Almighty Protector of the Universe. It was a holiday for the rich and the poor.

A PROPOSAL FOR WINTER LECTURES.—The Working Men's Educational Union having lately published a set of coloured diagrams descriptive of incidents in the history of the Pilgrim Fathers, the Executive Committee of the Liberation Society have resolved to obtain several sets, with a view to placing them at the disposal of such of their friends as may be willing to use them for lectures intended to explain and enforce the society's principles. The subject is an admirable one for the purpose; and it is thought that in some of the smaller country towns and other places a lecture of the kind contemplated would prove effective, when nothing of a more direct kind can be attempted. As the time is approaching when such an experiment may best be made, we beg to intimate that a set of the diagrams will, on certain conditions, which may be ascertained by correspondence, be lent to those who may be willing to prepare and deliver lectures; and assistance in the preparation of such lectures will also be afforded. We beg to invite communications on the subject.—*The Liberator*.

THE REVISION OF THE PRAYER-BOOK.—Lord Ebury has addressed the following letter to the churchwardens of the metropolis:—

Gentlemen,—You may perhaps be aware that it is my intention next year to renew a motion in the House of Peers, which I made last year, but did not then press to a division, for the purpose of inducing that House to address the Queen, praying her Majesty to appoint a Royal Commission to revise the Book of Common Prayer, with the object of seeing whether it can be made more profitable than it now is for the religious edification and instruction of the people.

The Bishop of London has stated that, in his belief, the greatest difficulty in the way of any, even the slightest, alteration in our services will be the opposition that will be made to any such proposition by the laity. I am unable to say whether this opinion is well-founded or not, but it is of the greatest consequence to me that I should know it before I again submit this motion to the House. I shall therefore esteem it a great favour if you, who must be considered as the representatives of the laity in the most important portion of the most important diocese in England, will inform me at your early convenience whether, within your knowledge, they may be considered unfavourable to such a measure.

I take the liberty of sending herewith some documents, showing various propositions and expressions of opinion concerning liturgical revision, which you may like to be acquainted with; but my principal—indeed, only present—object is to obtain, if I can, something like an estimate of lay feeling in the metropolis in reference to the repugnance to any alteration which they are supposed to entertain.

I have, &c.,

EBURY.

PROTESTANTS IN AUSTRIA.—The *Outdeutsche-Post* of Vienna says it is wrong to suppose that the number of Protestants in the different provinces of the empire is not very considerable, and it is to rectify that error that we publish the following statistics:—In the kingdom of Hungary there are 2,196,816 Protestants, two-thirds of whom belong to the Reformed Church, and the other third to the Lutheran. The Protestants, therefore, form one-fourth of all the inhabitants of the kingdom. The organisation of Protestant worship is guaranteed by both old and recent laws; it possesses a certain degree of self-government, and appoints its heads; and all that is wanting to it is to be placed on the same footing as the Roman Catholic Church. In Transylvania, out of a population of 2,000,000, there are 543,634 Protestants of different denominations, each having its own chiefs. In the Servian Voivodine, there are 78,345 Protestants, out of 1,574,000 inhabitants. In Croatia and in Slavonia there are only 4,831 Protestants. Among the countries forming part of the Germanic Confederation, the small province of Silesia has relatively the largest Protestant population, the number being 60,783; next follow Bohemia, with 90,000; Moravia, 52,140; Upper Austria, 18,511; Carinthia, 17,900; Lower Austria, 20,000; Styria, 5,800; and the coast, 1,500. In the Tyrol, there are only 122 Protestants, and in Salzburg, 176. In the other provinces of Galicia there is a Protestant population of 24,580; in the Bukovine, 7,280; in Venetia, 400; and in Dalmatia, 15. Protestantism is therefore represented in the Austrian empire by 3,000,000 of inhabitants.

THE BISHOP OF GRAHAM'S-TOWN AND THE KAFFIRS.—The Bishop of Graham's-town addressed a Norwich audience, a few days ago, in reference to the wants of his diocese. The Kaffirs had, he said, come over last year in masses to the Church of Christ. They had gained nothing, in a worldly point of view, by becoming Christians; on the contrary, they had to sacrifice a good deal, for they were obliged to give up all their heathen customs before

they could join the Church. No polygamists were allowed to be baptized. Government aid for carrying on the work was now very precarious, although Sir George Grey, the Governor of the Cape Colony, has made a noble contribution of 6,000*l.* from his own private means. The bishop is now appealing for 400*l.* a-year for five years, a lump sum of 1,500*l.*, and presents of cast-off clothes for the little destitute Kaffir children. About 25*l.* was collected at Norwich, and subscriptions for five years promised to the extent of between 7*l.* and 8*l.* One pleasing circumstance was stated by the bishop, viz., that an improved feeling exists between the Kaffirs and the European inhabitants of Southern Africa.

Religious Intelligence.

THE REVIVALIST MOVEMENT.

There are now daily prayer-meetings at Crosby Hall and at the West-end. The weekly meeting at Exeter Hall on Thursdays, from four to five p.m. is continued.

On Monday night week a meeting was held in the Town Hall, Woolwich, to receive some account of the religious awakening in the north of Ireland from two gentlemen who had recently returned from a personal visit, the Rev. J. Baillie, of London, and General Alexander, of Blackheath. Long before the hour of meeting the hall was crowded to excess, and when Colonel F. Eardley-Wilmot, R.A., took the chair, he stated that a second meeting would be held in the same place at eight o'clock, to accommodate a great concourse of people who were assembled outside. On the platform were observed many officers of the garrison, as well as clergymen of the town and neighbourhood. The first meeting was opened with prayer by the Rev. A. De la Mare, after which the Rev. J. Baillie and General Alexander successively addressed the meeting, giving some details of what they had witnessed. After prayer by the Rev. W. Hare, chaplain to the forces, the meeting with great reluctance left the hall to give place to those who were waiting outside, who soon filled the house to overflowing a second time. After prayer by the Rev. W. Hill, of the London Diocesan Home Mission, the former speakers again addressed the meeting, giving further details.

The *Manchester Examiner* reports two densely crowded meetings held at the Free Trade Hall on Tuesday, at which clergymen and laity of various sects united in prayers for similar experiences in Manchester to those occurring in Ireland.

A revival movement has been commenced in Newcastle among the Wesleyans, by Mr. Palmer, a medical gentleman from the United States. At a meeting held last week Mr. Palmer gave a history of the revival in America. He stated that the work commenced in the city of Hamilton. The congregation having met with a view to a revival, pledged themselves individually to return to chapel next night, and bring with each one unconverted neighbour. The pledge was redeemed, and as a consequence the chapel was, on the following night, crowded to excess. Thus commenced the great American Revival of 1857-8, and thus it went on until 150,000 converted people were added to the church. Next he spoke of the power of the church, arguing that if this latent power could only be aroused, the aggressive advancement that would be made upon the world would prove sufficient to convert the whole human family in twenty years. The *Newcastle Guardian* reports:—

Mrs. Palmer then came forward, and standing within the rails of the communion table, addressed the people in a very feeling manner upon the necessity of those who had not already done so, at once surrendering to Christ; and upon the church she urged the necessity for immediate action. Her language was elegant, choice, and effective, and the address which the lady delivered occupied about half an hour. The result was that several came forward that night who were prayed and conversed with, and ultimately professed the faith. On Thursday night the services were resumed, and the revival spread with great success—Sunday and day scholars, and old and young came forward in such numbers as to crowd all sides of the communion-table. The scene was of an extraordinary character, teachers weeping over and praying with their scholars, and fathers with their young children. Yesterday (Friday) the services were resumed, and will, we understand, be continued for some time. The Wesleyans have pledged themselves, as they did in America, to induce their neighbours to attend.

The *Glasgow Commonwealth* thus reports as to the progress of the revivalist movement in that city:—

The work of revival grows deeper and wider throughout our city and neighbourhood, and it seems to bid fair shortly to take hold of the whole of Scotland. The noon-day prayer-meeting at the Religious Institution Rooms continues to be crowded by a most devout and attentive audience—chiefly middle-class people; and on one or two days this week the attendance was again so large that a separate service had to be held in one of the adjoining rooms.

The evening meeting in the Religious Institution Rooms, under the management of the same committee, continues to be well attended, as also another held in the large hall opposite the top of Maitland-street, Cowcaddens. But besides these, and apart of the regular congregational prayer-meetings—not very numerous generally at this season—a large number of prayer-meetings are now established in halls, schools, and churches throughout the city, some of them nightly, others weekly or bi-weekly. So far as we have heard as yet, those held nightly or daily seem to be the meetings that are attended with the greatest increase of numbers and the largest amount of spiritual life.

On Monday evening, the Wynd Church was crowded to excess, and many could not gain admittance to the usual nightly prayer-meeting. Seven-eighths of the

audience, at least, belonged to the labouring class; but all were peculiarly clean and tidy, although in many instances poorly clad.

The wonderful change that is perceptible on the very surface of society is now frequently the subject of remark. In the family party, in the bus or railway carriage, on board the steamer, in the street, on 'Change, it is now no longer "a strange thing" to hear people talk as Christians able to "give a reason for the hope that is in them," or as awakened professors beginning to think that the soul is inestimably precious, and that its concerns may not be neglected but at our peril, or as earnest inquirers more or less audibly demanding—"What must we do to be saved?"

As regards the working-classes, we have had evidence personally in various quarters that they are eager to hear Gospel truth, be it proclaimed by whomsoever it may; and it is our conviction, after two weeks' careful and close observation of what is called the revival movement, that our city is on the eve of a great spiritual upheaving, a movement that may possibly give increased life, vigour, and efficiency to all that is genuine in our Christian organisations, and that may possibly also eliminate from some of our churches much that is of this world—much that is a cause of weakness and unfruitfulness to themselves and of sorrow to all who truly pray for the prosperity of Zion.

At one of the meetings held in the Trade Hall, Glasgow, Mr. John Davis, of Bellshill, in answer to a general invitation by the chairman, gave a short account of the revivals in Wales.

He said that a great revival had taken place in Wales during the last few months. It began about last September, and had at first spread through one county in a very marvellous manner. There were not many instances of people falling down and crying for mercy; but it was manifested in an anxious inquiry amongst the people into the state of their souls, and a great many of the worst of them had sought and found the Saviour. Publicans had given up their trade and become sober men. The greatest drunkards had given up their drinking, and were now respected members of churches. The movement had spread through one county—Cardiganshire—so that scarcely could there be found in it a family which was not a religious family, or a house that was not a house of prayer; amongst the Calvinistic Methodists in Wales, from Christmas last till the end of June, it was calculated there had been 6,200 converts. Now, making allowances for mere professors, and that the Calvinistic Methodists were perhaps twice as numerous as all the other sects in the Principality, still that gave the result of 12,000 or 13,000 converts; and he believed that was under the sum total. This did not include a large number of young people, who, there was reason to believe, had commenced the upward journey, nor those who had been converted since the end of June last. There were many thousands also, in Monmouthshire, Carnarvonshire, and Pembrokeshire, who had been ignited by the same holy fire, and who were now rejoicing in the God of their salvation.

A few days ago the Rev. Jacob Alexander, of Glasgow, gave an account of his late visit to Ireland, and said that it was reported on good authority that in Belfast 10,000 persons had been converted since this movement began. In one congregation 700 members had been added to the church within the last three months, and in another 400, and in the latter seventy persons arose after partaking of the Lord's Supper, and publicly returned thanks for their conversion. In Ballymena, 500 had been converted; in Coleraine, 700; in Londonderry, there had been a large number, and numbers in other places. The whole moral aspect of society had been changed by these revivals. If this was the work of the devil, Satan had learned to work in a new way.

The Bishop of Winchester has arrived in Dublin with his family. It is stated that it is the intention of his lordship to visit the chief sphere of the labours of the Church missions in the county of Galway and the scenes of the "revival" movement in Ulster.

The *Belfast Banner* of Saturday has the following—

From every side we continue to receive the most encouraging reports with regard to the work of revival. This applies not only to the churches of Belfast, but to the prayer-meetings in connexion with them, which are so numerous as to be beyond our calculation. Our friends at a distance, however, who may desire to learn of our progress in the spiritual work, may rest assured that, although less is now said of the progress of the movement, it is not the less lively and successful. The revival services in all the churches of Belfast are continued with blessed effect. The work of the Spirit is, also, evidenced in the lanes and byways of our great city, in a manner which is a cause of rejoicing to every Christian who witnesses it.

It is a matter of gratification to have to record that, during the past few months, a greatly-increased and extraordinary desire on the part of the people for reading useful religious publications, has been manifested. Scriptural, evangelical, devotional, and practical works, such as those of the Puritan Divines, and others of a later date, but similar and matter and style, are now most valued. The young people in Sunday and national schools having acquired a facility and taste for reading, and the revival movement having greatly improved it, the demand for such works has consequently increased in an unprecedented manner.

OPENING OF THE NEW BAPTIST COLLEGE AT RAWDEN.

The ceremony of opening the new Baptist College at Rawden, Yorkshire, took place on Wednesday. Amongst those present were the Rev. Dr. Acworth, the principal of the college; the Hon. and Rev. Baptist W. Noel, the Rev. Newman Hall, the Rev. Dr. Godwin, the Rev. Henry Dowson, the Rev. J. G. Miall, the Rev. H. J. Belts, the Rev. J. R. Campbell, the Rev. Dr. Evan, Scarborough; the Rev. H. S. Brown, F. Crossley, Esq., M.P.; Titus Salt, Esq.

The college is substantially built of stone, is in the Gothic style of architecture, and commands a

magnificent view from the principal front. There were about 800 persons present at the opening ceremony. At eleven o'clock a public service was held in a spacious tent erected outside of the college grounds.

The Rev. Dr. ACWORTH addressed the assembly. He explained that in the beginning of August last year (little more than twelve months ago), the foundation-stone of that structure was laid, in the unavoidable absence of Sir M. Peto, by their excellent friend Thomas Aked, Esq., one of the treasurers of the institution. Since that day the works have proceeded without the slightest interruption, and to the entire satisfaction of the building committee. The aggregate expense would be about 11,000*l.*, and towards this there had been contributed and promised somewhat more than 7,200*l.* After the dedicatory prayer had been offered up by the Rev. Dr. Godwin, the Hon. and Rev. Baptist W. Noel preached an eloquent and appropriate sermon from Ephesians, 4th chap., 11th, 11th, and 13th verses. At half-past one a cold collation was served in a spacious tent within the grounds.

After the collation had been partaken of the chair was taken by FRANK CROSSLEY, Esq., M.P., who said he was sorry they were deprived of the presence of Sir Morton Peto, who had been called away to Denmark. The present was the first opportunity he had had of seeing their magnificent college, and when they remembered the small cost at which the splendid building had been erected, and that it had only exceeded the limit of the estimate by 100*l.*, he thought that it did immense credit both to the architect and to all concerned with regard to it. (Hear, hear.) Such good management ought to insure a fair claim upon all connected with the Baptist denomination, and upon all Christians, and to induce them to give a helping hand to completely rid the college of debt.

The Rev. NEWMAN HALL, on rising, was received with loud applause:—

He said, as a member of the new college, London, connected with the Independents, he had great pleasure in expressing his most hearty sympathy with the new college connected with the Baptist denomination. Some of the Independent students lived with the Baptist students at their beautiful college in Regent's-park, and many of the students of the Baptist College attended the lectures at the new college. If any of the Independent students became disciples of the Baptists it would not grieve him, and if any of the Baptist students embraced the views of the Independents they should be quite willing to receive them. He did not think much of the difference which existed between the two bodies, and he often wondered why they had distinct places of worship. He was sorry that it should be thought necessary that a difference about the mode of administering a sacrament should be sufficient to cause them to have separate organisations, and he trusted that the time was not far distant when, by a thorough amalgamation, they who held the principle of the non-secularity of the church, who repudiated the authority and patronage of Caesar, who maintained for every church independence of every other church, and that the people had the right of government themselves, who maintained Christ and him crucified above all forms and denominational differences whatever, should manifest the outward and visible sign of the inward and spiritual grace of oneness which ought always to subsist between them. He concluded by expressing a hope that God Almighty, in his great love, would prosper their college, so that from it might go forth many men with burning zeal and hearts devoted to God, who should win multitudes to Christ, and shine as the stars for ever and ever. (Loud applause.)

Various other speeches were delivered, and subscriptions to a large amount were handed in.

NEEDHAM-MARKET.—The Rev. J. Jenkins, of Stanstead, has accepted an unanimous call from the church and congregation meeting in the Independent Chapel, Needham-market, and intends commencing his labours there on the third Sabbath in October.

ENGLISH CONGREGATIONAL CHAPEL, ABERDARE.—On Sunday last, services were held in connexion with the re-opening of the above place of worship. The Rev. H. Batchelor, of Glasgow, preached morning and evening; and the Rev. J. Morris, of Brecon College, with the Rev. John Evans, of Capel Sion, in the afternoon. The congregations were unusually large, and collections very good, which will help to diminish the debt that remains after building such an elegant and commodious temple for the worship of God. This chapel has now been enlarged by an additional outlay of 650*l.* A debt of about 400*l.* has still to be cleared off, which it is confidently hoped will be done in a short time.

EGHAM.—ORDINATION OF A MISSIONARY.—On Wednesday, August 31, the Rev. Robert Wilson, B.A., of New College and London University, was ordained at the Congregational Church, Egham-hill, to the office of a Christian missionary in China. The service was commenced by the Rev. R. Porter, of Staines, who read a portion of the Scriptures and offered prayer. The Rev. W. Fairbrother gave a lucid account of China, with the prospects for missionary enterprise. The usual questions were proposed by the Rev. W. Knight, minister of the church, and received from Mr. Wilson appropriate and interesting answers. The Rev. James Macfarlane, of Windsor, offered the ordination prayer. The charge to the missionary was delivered by Professor Newth, M.A., and the concluding prayer was offered by the Rev. George Robbins, of Slough. The whole service was deeply interesting and profitable, and will not soon be forgotten by the audience gathered on the occasion.

In consequence of the great scarcity of brandy for wine purposes in Portugal, a considerable quantity of British brandy has been shipped to that country.

Correspondence.

A CAUTION.

To the Editor of the *Nonconformist*.

SIR,—A subscriber to the *Liberation Society*, resident at Limehouse, acquaints me that within the last few days he has been waited upon by two men, who requested him to sign a petition to the House of Lords against Church-rates, to be presented by the Duke of Somerset, from whom, they said, they had received a letter on the subject. My correspondent signed the petition, and was then asked for a subscription to defray the expenses. This, of course, led to some questioning, in reply to which the men gave the names of Thomas Jones, of 25, Hemsworth-street, Hoxton, and Samuel Paul, of 65, Prebend-street, Islington. They also produced a printed receipt-book, which represented their offices as being at 14, Great Winchester-street.

Without calling Messrs. Jones and Paul what they probably are, it will be sufficient to put your Metropolitan readers on their guard, to acquaint them, that these men have no office at 14, Great Winchester-street, and that nothing more can be learned of them, at that address, than that they have told the housekeeper they have something to do with Church-rates, and obtained permission from her for their letters to be left there.

I may also state that, so far as I am aware, no public body is at this time engaged in petitioning either the Lords or Commons on the Church-rate question.

Yours faithfully,

J. CARVELL WILLIAMS,

Serjeants' Inn, Sept. 12.

APPRENTICESHIP SOCIETY.

To the Editor of the *Nonconformist*.

SIR,—In another part of your journal will be found an advertisement, announcing the next half-yearly election and annual general meeting of the Apprenticeship Society.

Although this society has now been in existence thirty years, some of our excellent brethren in the country appear to be as unacquainted with its operations as if it had been established only last month. Will you, therefore, permit me to avail myself of your pages to give a little information respecting this institution to all those whom I can thus reach, for whose benefit it was formed.

The society "assists to apprentice the children of Dissenting ministers of evangelical sentiments," by making a grant not exceeding 20*l.* towards a premium; and where no premium is paid, by distributing the amount voted over three or four years, to aid the parents in meeting the expenses of clothing the children during the term of apprenticeship.

According to a fundamental rule of the society, no money can be voted until a child is duly elected. The elections are half-yearly, and take place on the last Tuesday in every March and September.

On the average, two elections are requisite to insure success. Then certain inquiries have to be made respecting the masters under whose care the children are to be placed, &c.; so that twelve months may be considered necessary to elapse before any money can be received, from the time the first application is made.

Ministers therefore wishing to avail themselves of the benefit of the institution should apply to the committee the year before the child leaves school.

I make these statements, as the committee are frequently pained at witnessing the inconvenience to which worthy ministers are exposed, from their having to wait for that assistance on which they had calculated at once, through ignorance of the rules of the society.

Yours very truly,

I. VALE MUMMERY, Hon. Sec.

Warren Cottage, Dalston.

THE GREAT EASTERN AT SEA.

FATAL EXPLOSION ON BOARD.

Early on Wednesday morning last the *Great Eastern*, anchored off Deptford, commenced her trip towards the sea. Just as a faint grey light began to break, the preparations for getting under weigh were made. Several powerful tugs were in attendance, the four principal ones being named, curiously enough, the *Victoria*, *Napoleon*, *Alliance*, and *True Briton*. Mooring after mooring was slipped off. Captain Harrison and the pilot took their places on the starboard paddle-box. Mr. Scott Russell remained on the bridge to direct the action of the engines. Precisely at a quarter past seven the last moorings were let go, but as at this time the sweep of the tide had turned the ship's bows in, so as to point rather in shore of the Seamen's Hospital ship, it was necessary to turn her slowly astern to get sufficient room to round the very sharp curve of the river below Greenwich. The screw engines started first, working beautifully, without noise, heat, or even apparent vibration, and when the paddle-machinery came into play, a few revolutions sufficed to get her head round to the point required. Then was the order given to go ahead slowly, and for the first time the *Great Eastern* started into motion, and with the slow majestic beat of her huge paddles moved grandly down the river. Thousands upon thousands of people were seen rushing to the river side from all points. Boats of every kind and size were launched, crowded to the water's edge, and the stream and its banks seemed instinct with life, but it was at Blackwall that the first really great ovation was made. Blackwall Point was, indeed, the turning point in the fortunes of the *Great Eastern*.

The river at this point forms an acute angle, round which the tide sweeps with strong but most unequal force. The admirable manner in which Captain Harrison and the pilot, Mr. Atkinson, managed the ship, the power and regularity with which the engines worked, would, if left unobstructed, have soon got the vessel round this place. But, of course, right in the centre of the river, a barque, the *Kingfisher*, was moored, and a little beyond her lay a schooner in such a manner as to effectually block the "fair-way" down the stream. The tugs were signalled to get the *Great*

Eastern's head round, and tried to do so, but the strain was too much; at the most critical moment two of the hawsers parted, and for a few minutes the noble vessel was, beyond a doubt, in a perilous position, as the sweep of the tide was strong and in an instant drove her towards shore. Nothing but the great power of her own engines saved her here, though it was a delicate matter to use them properly. It was necessary instantly to counteract the influence of the tide and get her head off shore; but, at the same time, to do so in such a manner as would not give way enough to take her on shore on the opposite side of the river. Fortunately this was effected, fresh hawsers were passed to the tugs, the barque, the cause of all the peril, shipped her anchor, and after an anxious delay of some ten or fifteen minutes, the Great Eastern worked slowly round and turned the point of danger. This was a great relief to all on board. The moment the point was safely passed, carrier pigeons were sent up from the vessel and the shore to spread the welcome news.

Once past Woolwich, all the difficulties were over. The tugs continued their assistance, but the vessel was so perfectly under control that while the tide was against her, their assistance might have been easily dispensed with. The noble vessel was brought up off Purfleet for the night. A single one of Trotman's anchors was let go at the bows, and the course of the ship, which it was said no anchors could ever hold, was at once checked, and the Great Eastern actually began to swing round in the Thames as much under command as a cutter.

On Thursday the Great Eastern got up steam—weighing her anchor at 8.15 a.m.—having held her ground during the night without the slightest change of position. The paddles made their first revolution at 8.40, but it was nearly ten minutes later before the ship steamed ahead slowly and majestically down the river in the direction of the Rising Sun Point, opposite to Greenwich, where great care in the navigation of the ship was required. This point was successfully rounded at 9.15 a.m. At 10.9 a.m. she passed Gravesend, and Southend at 11.40 a.m. She arrived safely at the Nore at 12.40, where she anchored.

Preparations were now made for departure, and some 600 persons, including passengers and crew, were on board. About 150 persons sat down to an excellent and abundant dinner, with appropriate wines. Of course there were toasts and speeches. Lord Stafford, in a few brief but pithy observations, proposed the health of the chairman, and Mr. Campbell in reply rapidly sketched the birth, parentage, and general "bringing up" of the Great Eastern. Amongst the company were Lord Alfred Paget and Mr. Ingram, M.P.

On Friday morning every one was on deck betimes to see their floating temporary home start for Portland. Her trip till the time of the explosion is thus described:—

The dawn disappointed no one who wished to know how the Great Eastern would behave in a seaway. The anchor was got up, and the run down Channel commenced, the Girdler Sands being passed soon after 10. The breeze kept freshening, till it amounted at times to a gale, and the old music among the shrouds and rigging became louder and louder. Margate and Ramsgate and the North and South Forelands were passed in that hazy watery scud, when the sea and sky are so mingled together that it is hard to tell where the spray ends and the clouds begin. In the Downs the wind freshened considerably, coming dead ahead, and for the first time a fair comparison of the Great Eastern with other ships could be made at sea. A heavy swell was running, and large vessels were lying to under close-reefed topsails, pitching deeply to the sea, and sending the spray in clouds from their bows. At this time the Great Eastern was as motionless as a rock. Now and then heavy rollers passed her, but their size and action could only be known by observing their effect on other ships. A number of the passengers went forward to the extreme end of the bows, and remained watching the stern of the vessel by comparing it with the line of the horizon to detect a movement. Only by such a rigid test as this could it be discerned that the Great Eastern was moving gently now and then, scarcely more than a foot along her entire length, as the waves rushed under her. Off Dover a sharp quick steamer, very much resembling the handsome boats of the Dover packet service, came out to see the "big ship pass." Quickly as she went, and with the advantage of a long stretch down from land, she made no sign of coming up with the Great Eastern; on the contrary, as it opened towards the swell she pitched and flew about like a cork, taking in green seas over her bows, and making such bad weather of it that after a half-hour's waiting race, she seemed glad to go round on the other tack and run in for Dover. It was calculated that the surface of the Great Eastern opposed to the wind was equal to an adverse pressure of upwards of 1,200 tons, and made a difference of between three and three-and-a-half knots an hour in her speed. Yet, with her paddles only going six or seven revolutions, and her screw from twenty-five to thirty (which was exactly what is called half-speed), the mean average of her pace gave more than twelve knots an hour.

Another account says:—

We could see large ships lying to under close-reefed topsails, smaller vessels appear and disappear as if about to be engulfed, and steamers lashing, struggling, and belching forth the black smoke which indicated increasing fires and pressure, but still making no headway through the waves, which had by this time lost their brilliant blue, and had assumed the sullen grey tinge which is the sure forerunner of bad weather. But on board the Great Eastern no one could tell by her motion that she was not still on her cradle at Millwall. You might have played cricket on the spacious deck, and not one of the passengers showed throughout the day the slightest symptom of sea-sickness. When off Dover, the wind had risen to a strong gale, and a little packet-steamer, with the tricolour at the main and fore, was observed to steam gallantly out of harbour and make for the great ship as if it were a port of destination. So much did she labour, that as we looked over our own

lofty bulwarks, which were as steady as the battlements of a bridge, persons who were unaccustomed to the terrors of the deep watched her with pain and anxiety, in the firm conviction that she must be soon engulfed. She pitched heavily into the sea every moment, and huge waves could be seen sweeping and breaking over the whole length of her decks. She was crowded with passengers. Salutes were exchanged, and ensigns were "dipped," and in a few moments the little vessel put her helm down and ran rapidly back to port.

On Friday evening, the great ship was off Hastings, and the company had just finished dinner, when an explosion took place in the forward funnel, which passes through the grand saloon and lower deck cabins to the boilers. The result was an immense destruction of property, a great peril to the ship, the loss of four or five lives of firemen and stokers, and the imminent danger of several more. The fearful scene is thus vividly described by the special reporter of the *Daily News*:—

About a dozen gentlemen remained in the dining-room conversing with one of the directors, a health had been proposed, and each glass was held aloft to do honour to the toast, when suddenly an indescribable report burst upon their ears, and showers of broken glass and fragments of wood and iron came crashing the skylight. There was first a pause, then a mutual caution against panic, and finally a simultaneous rush to the staircase. The whole atmosphere at this place was filled with steam through which we all ascended half suffocated to the deck. The ship was still pressing onward, like a horse that had lost its rider, and at either end all was still and deserted, while in the centre all was smoke, fire, vapour, and confusion. The great funnel, eight tons weight, had been shot up as if from a mortar, many feet into the air, and had returned broken in two pieces on the deck, whose immense strength had been sufficient to arrest its further downward progress. The whole centre of the ship seemed to be only one vast chasm, and from it was belching up steam, dust, and something that looked ominously like incipient conflagration. Captain Harrison had now a noble opportunity of showing his qualifications as a commander, and nobly he improved it. He had been standing on the bridge overhead, looking into the binnacle, and the moment he heard the report, and whilst the destructive shower was still falling fast, he jumped upon the deck and ordered an immediate descent to the ladies' saloon, in the firm conviction that they were all there as on the previous evening. But many of the men were panic-stricken, and had already shrunk away from the explosion. A foolish passenger had raised a cry of "the boats," and, assisted by some of the sailors, was madly attempting to let them down. In one moment all would have been lost, for the rush to the boats would have been universal, and hundreds would have been drowned, whilst the noble ship would have been left to certain destruction. But the voice of the captain was heard like a trumpet, calling out "Men to your duty, officers to your posts, give me a rope, and let six men follow me." The effect of this short address was electric. In an instant he had slid down the rope into the saloon, followed by his brave boatswain Hawkins, and six volunteers were not long wanting for the forlorn hope. One after another he dashed open the gilded panels, but the splendid apartments had, strange to say, only two inhabitants, his own little daughter Edith and her pet dog. It was the reward of his gallantry, that his own child should be thus the one to be so providentially saved. But even then he did not for a moment lose his self-command. Snatching up the child, and with one glance seeing she was unharmed, he exclaimed, "Pass her along to the deck, there are more rooms to be searched." In this way did he move about rapidly, but coolly, and did not again return to the deck until he had satisfied himself that not a single woman was in the burning, steaming, suffocating chamber. His intimate friend, Mr. Trotman, who had followed him down almost immediately, found the poor lap-dog moaning under a heap of ruins, and was the means of restoring it to its little mistress. To return to the deck and resume the command was with the captain the work of a moment, but that moment had been sufficient to test the mettle and self-possession of two men who were as brave and reliable as himself. Mr. Atkinson, the pilot, a little unpretending man, stood at his post on the bridge and, undismayed by the loud explosion, the descending fragments, the suffocating chasm, or the yawning gulf immediately beneath him, and in the firm conviction that all the boilers would go in succession, continued to direct the movements of the ship as calmly as if he were only turning her into a harbour. Some frightened fool shouted, "Atkinson, come down and save yourself," but the gallant veteran replied with grave nonchalance, "I'm no engineer, I'm a pilot, I've charge of the ship, and I'll stick to her." The officer, Mr. Sewell, who held the wheel under Mr. Atkinson's directions, was equally self-possessed. I saw his tall figure through the smoke working and turning the wheel with the regularity of clock-work, and I thought of the Roman sentinel whose skeleton was found upright at his post in the excavations at Pompeii. To these two men, next to Captain Harrison, I believe we are mainly indebted for the safety of the ship. Had they, whilst he was away on his mission of rescue—although it was only a moment—turned craven and deserted their posts, the huge leviathan would have become the sport of the waves, and everything would have instantly been hopeless chaos and confusion. When next I turned my eyes to the centre of the ship, the captain was standing over the chasm, his face black, his hand bleeding, and his eyes almost blinded with the smoke, but already he had fifty men busy with the hose pouring tons of water into the hold; and I now found that the two elements had combined for our destruction, for the explosion, whose causes I must describe further on, whilst it sent perfect torrents of steam out on every side, had also thrown open the doors of the furnaces, and from them long tongues of flame were beginning to pierce their way through the heap of fragments on the ship's floor. But the great ship seemed to have a provision for every contingency. Every great operation had in fact been provided for, and it was the neglect of only one little "tap," no bigger than a coat button, that had so nearly sent her to the bottom. There were powerful fire-engines ready, and of course abundance of water, and in a moment all the apprehension of fire was removed. I could see now, also, that Mr. Scott

Russell was at his post, giving the orders necessary for the safety of the boilers. Mr. Campbell, the chairman, who had been sitting on one of the paddle-boxes, had also hurried down, and was soon busy in restoring confidence amongst the more frightened of the passengers. One gentleman, whose wife had gone into violent hysterics under the impression that her child had been blown up, ran about in a state of nervous excitement, calling for his boy, unconscious that he had already saved him, and that at that moment he held him convulsively by the hand. Mr. Campbell soothed him, and placed him gently in one of the deck state rooms, and then proceeded to calm down the other alarmists. Order had now been somewhat restored, the men under the captain's orders had drenched away all apprehensions of fire, and Mr. Scott Russell had been down in the engine room, quite indifferent to his own safety, reducing the pressure in all the boilers, encouraging the engineers and men, ascertaining by actual inspection the real cause of the mischief, at the same time taking every human precaution against its repetition. The engines, which had never stopped for a moment, either screw or paddle, were now working at steady although slackened speed, and confidence was beginning gradually to be restored. All this action was simultaneous and occupied but a few moments, however tedious it may appear in the narrative. The next thought was "Who had been hurt," and it was found that of the passengers only two had received any injury. The escape of one of them, Mr. Francis Fuller, the well-known originator of the Crystal Palace, was perfectly miraculous. He was standing with Mr. Norman Russell on deck close to the funnel at the moment of its explosion. He saw it shoot up through the mist and smoke like the Afrit in the Eastern tale, and then to come down straight on his own devoted head. Of course, if it had fallen upon him he would have been killed on the spot, but happily he stood under one of the wire ropes or stays with which the masts and rigging were secured to the bulwarks; and this rope, of course assisted by the slanting position in which it was placed, actually arrested the fall of the ponderous funnel, and sent it glancing off to the rail, which also proved strong enough to resist the further descent of the ponderous projectile. Mr. Fuller escaped with only a slight scalp wound, but as he passed me pale and bleeding on the deck, I was afraid that a valuable life had been lost to his family and the community. The other passenger wounded was Mr. Rawlinson, of Liverpool, who had assisted Mr. Gray in adjusting the compasses. He was sitting at the door of the grand saloon at the moment of danger, and was instantly overwhelmed with broken mirrors, furniture, and fragments of iron which had been thrown up from the hold. As he lay there moaning he was discovered by Hawkins, the brave boatswain, who was just ascending to the deck after his search for the ladies, and was pulled out, happily more frightened than hurt, and brought on deck.

Unfortunately a sad and different story has to be told of the poor fellows down in the engine-room. When the funnel blew up it tore away everything—decks, cabins, and below them, again, steam gearing of every kind. The scalding steam filled the place, and the furnace doors being burst open, fire poured out like burning lava, and burnt the doomed men on one side, whilst the death vapour scalded them on the other. It was, in short, a realization of hell in the worst form in which the place of punishment had ever pictured itself to the conscience-stricken fanatic. How any one was left to tell the tale is only one of those mysteries or eccentricities which always distinguish great accidents. The only way to save them was to drench them almost to drowning with water, and as soon as it had made the place approachable, to remove them from their scalding, fiery, living tomb. There were hundreds of volunteers amongst the men ready for the rescue of their comrades, and—what a scene, as they were brought successively to the deck! People stood round, sickened but spell-bound, as each disfigured mass of tortured humanity was brought slowly and tenderly into view. I saw one poor fellow whose face had evidently received a blast from the furnace. No feature was discernible, but it seemed as if a mask of raw beefsteak had been placed over his countenance. A low moan was all that could be heard from him, but you could read a tale of unutterable agony in the dreadful, peculiar motion of his arms. Another thought himself so little hurt that, when near the deck, he insisted upon going up the few remaining steps himself. He faltered, and, horrible to relate, when a man on deck caught him by the arm to assist him, the flesh came off in strips, and the bare bone could be seen through the torn and quivering muscles. But he made no sign of pain—he was beyond that; and in a very short time after his removal to the sick bay there was an end to all his troubles. A third came to the deck sturdily, and seemed almost offended when any one offered assistance. "Let them go," he said, "to other poor fellows who were worse than himself," but upon his own face death had plainly set its seal. He had received a white-heat blast from the furnace on the lower part of his body, and he was, I believe, the first to die. Some held out hands scalded, and from which the skin was dangling like white rags, others had had their scalps torn off, and hanging over their faces, some laughed deliriously, and others talked like men half-asleep, whilst others, and these were the men who had still some chance of life, prayed to God to take them and release them from their pain. Twelve men in all were taken up with all possible gentleness, and removed to the sick bay, and, in addition, Mr. Briscoe, a promising young engineer, and favourite pupil of Mr. Brunel's, was scalded in the hands, but I am happy to say that his injuries were pronounced to be of only a slight character. Every attention was of course shown by the doctors, Messrs. Slater and Watson, aided by Dr. Markham, physician of St. Mary's Hospital, who was fortunately amongst the passengers. Many of the passengers also assisted, amongst others Lord Alfred Paget and the Rev. Mr. Roberts, both of whom remained with the sufferers all night, literally pouring balm into their wounds. One poor fellow, who recognised Mr. Roberts as a clergyman, received in his dying moments great comfort from the spiritual ministrations of that reverend gentleman.

It will hardly be believed, but it is nevertheless true, that whilst all these terrible scenes were being enacted in the middle section of the ship, the other portions were comparatively undisturbed. A man who stood at the bow subsequently declared that for a long time he knew nothing of what was going on, but that on hearing the report of the explosion, he merely thought that some

passing ship had been paying us a compliment. The Great Eastern, thanks first to the moderation of the weather immediately after the accident, and, humanly speaking, to her matchless strength, and the skill and courage of the captain and officers, proceeded steadily on her course as if nothing extraordinary had happened. Of course her speed had been slackened, and all strain had been taken off the paddle engines, but the screw worked wonders, and its engineer, including Mr. Blake, who had been deputed by Messrs. Bolton and Watt to superintend the trial trip, declared that with it alone he was prepared to carry the ship in eight or ten days to America. However, we were not yet out of our troubles. An immense ship was seen bearing down upon us, and there was imminent danger of her striking us in the quarter. We hailed and shouted, but it was no use. The captain evidently had more curiosity than discretion, and still bore down as if to have a nearer view of the wonderful ship. The helm of the Great Eastern had to be put hard-a-port in order to turn her towards the shore and get her out of the way, but at this critical juncture the tiller ropes broke, and in a moment she was swaying up and down and rolling, in apparently the most dangerous manner. The waves, hitherto so subservient, now made a mere plaything of her, and we thought that in a few minutes she would certainly have been on shore. But Captain Harrison had not forgotten this contingency. Chains were soon in readiness, this second danger was over, and the ship was again proceeding steadily on her voyage. There was a general impression that some intermediate port would be made for, but Mr. Campbell, the chairman, having fully considered the question, thought that the best plan would be to make for her port of destination, and on going to consult Captain Harrison he found that, without any previous consultation, they had both come to the same conclusion. The news was not long in spreading about the deck, and everyone had to make up his mind for a night upon the waters.

The writer says he was astounded at the amount of mischief that had been done, and wondered how any structure made by human hands could have withstood the explosion which had taken place. The first glance reminded him most forcibly of the ruins of Covent-Garden Theatre a few hours after the great fire. And now for the cause of this fearful disaster:—

From the plan of her construction requiring that the cabins should run along the whole length of the deck, it became necessary that her numerous funnels should run up through their centres. As this would greatly raise the surrounding temperature, the plan of surrounding them with what are called "water jackets" was adopted, the latter consisting of an outer tubing round the base and up a portion of the sides of the funnel, the interspace forming an annular boiler quite as large as any of the regular boilers of the ship. This was to be kept constantly filled with water, and was to serve the double and apparently contradictory purpose of cooling rooms and generating steam, the latter to be carried off by pipes, and a "tap" being provided which was to act as the safety-valve of the jacket. It is to be observed of this contrivance that it had long before been condemned as unsafe—even the Americans, who are not over-cautious, having abandoned it, and substituted air-jackets to keep the saloons cool. Mr. Russell states positively, and I am bound to give him the benefit of his statements, that this arrangement was forced upon him by Mr. Brunel; that he protested against it, and that it was only in obedience to the stringent conditions of his contract that he adopted it. This account was also confirmed to me by several disinterested witnesses. But we come now to the second question. The safety valve of this steam generator was a tap which was to be turned by hand, and the opinion of every one who looked at the broken funnel was that it never had been turned since it was first placed in its present position. It seems that—in this case, at all events—the turning had been neglected, and that in consequence the water within had rapidly become steam, and, finding no vent, had burst upwards in the terrible explosion which sent a long funnel weighing eight tons some fifty feet into the air. Another statement was, that the person whose duty it was to keep this "jacket" filled had forgotten it until it was almost empty, and then in his fright suddenly filling the red-hot iron vessel with cold water caused it to burst and fly in pieces. It has been a case of individual neglect somewhere; but as no doubt there will be a legal investigation I shall not here go any deeper into the matter.

Out of evil in this case will come good, as extra vigilance will no doubt be exercised, and as an instalment Mr. Campbell has already determined upon the appointment of an inspecting engineer, a man of skill and standing in his profession, whose duty it shall be to make daily inspections of all the machinery, and to order the immediate repair of the slightest defect.

The night closed in cold and windy, but still a great number of passengers kept the deck, unable to divest themselves of the apprehension of another calamity. But the good ship had now reached the turning point, and in due time steamed safely into Portland harbour.

It is not expected that the voyage to Holyhead will be undertaken until the 1st of October.

The following are the names of those killed and injured:—

Mr. William Briscoe, engineer; slightly injured.
John Boyd, fireman; dead.
Michael M'Iroy, fireman; dead.
Michael Mahon, fireman; dead.
Richard Edwards, fireman; dead.
Robert Adams, fireman; dead.
Edward Patrick Gorman, trimmer; jumped overboard to escape the steam, and lost.
William Tait, trimmer; expected to recover.
John Yoxon, trimmer; expected to recover.
William Sparks, fireman; dangerously burnt and scalded.
Walter Woodward, fireman; ditto.

One person positively affirmed that he passed Gorman running in terror from the steam-boiling cavern; that in a delirium, through fright and agony, the poor fellow threw himself into the sea; that the hair was actually scalded from his head; and falling in front of the large paddle-wheel, his fate was sealed without further suffering.

The Rev. Horace Roberts, M.A., who was on board the Great Eastern steamship when the explosion occurred, and who, after his own providential escape, rendered so much assistance to the injured firemen and others, publicly returned thanks yesterday at Katharine Coleman's church, Fenchurch-street. He subsequently preached an affecting sermon from the 13th verse of the 56th Psalm, which was one of the Psalms of the day, "Thou hast delivered my soul from death, and my feet from falling, that I might walk before the Lord in the land of the living."

The damage done to the ship is by no means so considerable as was at first anticipated, nor indeed is it one tithe as great as might have been expected from the terrific nature of the explosion. After the arrival of the ship at Portland, a committee was formed, consisting of the chairman, the directors on board, and Captain Harrison, by whom it was immediately determined to proceed with the repair of the damage at once. A survey was immediately made, and estimates sent in for making good the damages, which do not exceed 5,000*l.*, of which 1,000*l.* will be consumed in redecorating the grand saloon.

The inquest on the five men dead commenced on Monday at the Weymouth Town-hall. The proceedings were formal, and the inquiry was adjourned for legal and scientific evidence.

MORMONISM.

INTERVIEW WITH BRIGHAM YOUNG.

Mr. Horace Greeley, editor of the *New York Tribune*, records the following conversation with Brigham Young. It is valuable as the direct replies of the avowed leader of the Mormons to the searching questions of a clever man:—

H. G.: Am I to regard Mormonism (so called) as a new religion, or as simply a new development of Christianity?—B. Y.: We hold that there can be no true Christian church without a priesthood directly commissioned by and in immediate communication with the Son of God and Saviour of mankind. Such a church is that of the Latter-day Saints, called by their enemies Mormons. We know of no other that even pretends to have present and direct revelations of God's will.

H. G.: Then I am to understand that you regard other churches professing to be Christian as the Church of Rome regards all churches not in communion with itself—as schismatic, heretical, and out of the way of salvation?—B. Y.: Yes, substantially.

H. G.: Apart from this, in what respect do your doctrines differ essentially from those of our orthodox Protestant churches, the Baptist or Methodist, for example?—B. Y.: We hold the doctrines of Christianity, as revealed in the Old and New Testaments, also in the Book of Mormon, which teaches the same cardinal truths, and those only.

H. G.: Do you believe in the doctrine of the Trinity?—B. Y.: We do; but not exactly as it is held by other churches. We believe in the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost, as equal, but not identical—not as one person (being). We believe in all the Bible teaches on this subject.

H. G.: Do you believe in a personal devil—a distinct, conscious, spiritual being, whose nature and acts are essentially malignant and evil?—B. Y.: We do.

H. G.: Do you hold the doctrine of eternal punishment?—B. Y.: We do; though perhaps not exactly as other churches do. We believe it as the Bible teaches it.

H. G.: I understand that you regard baptism by immersion as essential?—B. Y.: We do.

H. G.: Do you practise infant baptism?—B. Y.: No.

H. G.: Do you make removal to these valleys obligatory on your converts?—B. Y.: They would consider themselves greatly aggrieved if they were not invited hither. We hold to such a gathering together of God's people as the Bible foretells, and that this is the place and now is the time appointed for its consummation.

H. G.: The predictions to which you refer have usually, I think, been understood to indicate Jerusalem (or Judea) as the place of such gathering?—B. Y.: Yes, for the Jews; not for others.

H. G.: What is the position of your Church with respect to slavery?—B. Y.: We consider it of Divine institution, and not to be abolished until the curse pronounced on Ham shall have been removed from his descendants.

H. G.: Are any slaves now held in this territory?—B. Y.: There are.

H. G.: Do your territorial laws uphold slavery?—B. Y.: Those laws are printed; you can read for yourself. If slaves are brought here by those who owned them in the States, we do not favour their escape from the service of those owners.

H. G.: Am I to infer that Utah, if admitted as a member of the federal union, will be a slave state?—B. Y.: No; she will be a free state. Slavery here would prove useless and unprofitable. I regard it generally as a curse to the masters. I myself hire many labourers and pay them fair wages; I could not afford to own them. I can do better than subject myself to an obligation to feed and clothe their families, to provide and care for them in sickness and health. Utah is not adapted to slave labour.

H. G.: Let me now be enlightened with regard more especially to your Church polity; I understand that you require each member to pay over one-tenth of all he produces or earns to the Church?—B. Y.: That is a requirement of our faith. There is no compulsion as to the payment. Each member acts in the premises according to his pleasure, under the dictates of his own conscience.

H. G.: What is done with the proceeds of this tithing?—B. Y.: Part of it is devoted to building temples and other places of worship; part to helping the poor and needy converts on their way to this country, and the largest portion to the support of the poor among the saints.

H. G.: Is none of it paid to bishops and other dignitaries of the Church?—B. Y.: Not one penny. No bishop, no elder, no deacon, or other Church officer, receives any compensation for his official services. A bishop is often required to put his hand in his own

pocket and provide therefrom for the poor of his charge; but he never receives anything for his services.

H. G.: How then do your ministers live?—B. Y.: By the labour of their own hands, like the first apostles. Every bishop, every elder, may be daily seen at work in the field or the shop, like his neighbours; every minister of the Church has his proper calling, by which he earns the bread of his family; he who cannot or will not do the Church's work for nothing is not wanted in her service; even our lawyers (pointing to General Ferguson and another present, who are the regular lawyers of the Church) are paid nothing for their services. I am the only person in the Church who has not a regular calling apart from the Church's service, and I never received one farthing from her treasury. If I obtain anything from the tithing-house I am charged with and pay for it, just as anyone else would; the clerks in the tithing store are paid like other clerks, but no one is ever paid for any service pertaining to the ministry. We think a man who cannot make his living aside from the ministry of Christ unsuited to that office. I am called rich, and consider myself worth 250,000*dols.*; but no dollar of it was ever paid me by the Church or for any service as a minister of the everlasting Gospel. I lost nearly all I had when we were broken up in Missouri, and driven from that State. I was nearly stripped again when Joseph Smith was murdered and we were driven from Illinois; but nothing was ever made up to me by the Church, nor by anyone. I believe I know how to acquire property and how to take care of it.

H. G.: Can you give me any rational explanation of the aversion and hatred with which your people are generally regarded by those among whom they have lived, and with whom they have been brought directly in contact?—B. Y.: No other explanation than is afforded by the crucifixion of Christ and the kindred treatment of God's ministers, prophets, and saints in all ages.

H. G.: I know that a new sect is always decried and traduced; that it is hardly ever deemed respectable to belong to one; that the Baptists, Quakers, Methodists, Universalists, &c., have each in their turn been regarded in the infancy of their sect as the offscouring of the earth; yet I cannot remember that either of them were ever generally represented and regarded by the older sects of their early days as thieves, robbers, and murderers?—B. Y.: If you will consult the contemporary Jewish accounts of the life and acts of Jesus Christ, you will find that he and his disciples were accused of every abominable deed and purpose, robbery and murder included. Such a work is still extant, and may be found by those who seek it.

H. G.: What do you say of the so-called Danites, or Destroying Angels, belonging to your Church?—B. Y.: What do you say? I know of no such band, no such persons or organisation. I hear of them only in the slanders of our enemies.

H. G.: With regard then, to the grave question on which your doctrines and practices are avowedly at war with those of the Christian world—that of a plurality of wives—is the system of your Church acceptable to the majority of its women?—B. Y.: They could not be more averse to it than I was when it was first revealed to us as the Divine will. I think they generally accept it—as I do—as the will of God.

H. G.: How general is polygamy among you?—B. Y.: I could not say. Some of those present (heads of the Church) have each but one wife; others have more; each determines what is his individual duty.

H. G.: What is the largest number of wives belonging to any one man?—B. Y.: I have fifteen. I know one who has more; but some of those sealed to me are old ladies whom I regard rather as mothers than wives, but whom I have taken home to cherish and support.

H. G.: Does not the Apostle Paul say that a bishop should be "the husband of one wife"?—B. Y.: So we hold. We do not regard any but a married man as fitted for the office of bishop. But the Apostle does not forbid a bishop having more wives than one.

H. G.: Does not Christ say that he who puts away his wife, or marries one whom another has put away, commits adultery?—B. Y.: Yes; and I hold that no man should ever put away a wife except for adultery—not always even for that. Such is my individual view of the matter. I do not say that wives have never been put away in our Church, but that I do not approve of the practice.

H. G.: How do you regard what is commonly termed the Christian Sabbath?—B. Y.: As a divinely appointed day of rest. We enjoin all to rest from secular labour on that day. We would have no man enslaved to the Sabbath, but we enjoin all to respect and enjoy it.

THE BUILDERS STRIKE AND LOCK-OUT.

Saturday saw the end of the seventh week of the strike and the fifth of the lock-out. The master builders were naturally anxious to insure the attendance of good and active workmen at their respective establishments on Monday morning, and the most earnest measures were taken by them for that purpose; while the men were quite as desirous to resume work, where they could do so without pledging themselves under the declaration. So far as information goes, the efforts of the employers were not attended with much success; for where the declaration has been presented very few men went in. At an early hour several hundred men were assembled at the entrance to the workshops of Messrs. Cubitt and Co., Gray's-inn-road. The first business was to present the document, but the men unhesitatingly repudiated it, and, of course, left the premises. Some half-dozen only remained. At Messrs. Myers's, the great contractors, of Lambeth, the same course was pursued, and precisely with the same results. At Messrs. Kirk and Perry's, where about 300 men had been employed up to the present time without the document, on it being presented to them for their adhesion to its provisions, it is said that to a man they at once left their employment. Among the employers who are reported to have opened without the declaration are Mr. Poole, with 60 men; Mr. Alders, employing 400 men; Mr. Bevis, 60 men; Messrs. Jackson and Shaw, 200 men; and Mr. W. Rose, 100. The document was presented at Messrs. Ashby and Horner's, Mr.

Waller's, and several other large firms; but the men, without hesitation, refused to make it.

The dividend declared by the conference on Monday was at the rate of 3s. 6d. per man, for the lock-outs, and Trollope's were paid 12s. skilled, and 8s. unskilled artisans. 1,188s. 6s. 11d. was distributed amongst 6,976 men.

The Messrs. Trollope have kept their works open during the five weeks of the "lock out" and have now 150 men engaged. The arrangement was that the other masters should not resume work until Messrs. Trollope obtained their full complement of 400 men, but this decision has been reversed. To this extent, therefore, the victory has been in favour of the men.

A large meeting of operatives was held on Thursday, at the Surrey Music Hall, to consider the proposal of the masters for opening their shops on Monday, on condition of the men signing the declaration. 6,000 or 7,000 men were present. A resolution was passed designating the conduct of the masters as harsh and tyrannical, and repudiating the declaration. It was stated that if the men only held out another week, the employers must give in. The resolution of the builders' foremen, recommending a concession on both sides, was rejected. The meeting broke up peaceably.

Postscript.

Wednesday, September 14, 1859.

THE CHINESE DISASTER.

The overland mail brings details of the disastrous expedition to the Peiho. Mr. Bruce arrived off the Peiho on the 18th of June, and sought communication with the authorities on shore. No officers of rank were found, but some messages were interchanged between some petty Mandarins and Mr. Bruce's suite. The tenor of these was, that the foreign Ministers would be allowed to proceed to Peking by a passage to the northward, but that no man-of-war would be allowed to enter the Peiho. They disclaimed acting under imperial orders, stating that the forts and barriers were constructed by the country people to protect them against pirates. Failing to obtain any satisfactory intercourse, Mr. Bruce handed the matter over to Admiral Hope, who, on the 25th of June, proceeded to force a passage.

At daylight on the morning of that day the gunboats weighed and proceeded to make a last attempt to remove the barriers that the Chinese had placed across the entrance of the river. They were not interrupted. The forts appeared unoccupied. Soon after one o'clock the Opossum and Plover, with the admiral on board, pushed in close up to the first barrier. No sooner did they arrive there, than suddenly, and as if by magic, the masts that screened the guns in all the curtain batteries were tripped up, and the whole of the guns opened fire. Our vessels being all well prepared, however, the fire was immediately returned, and the action became general. It was at once evident, though, that the assailants had no ordinary Chinese artillery to contend against. In a very few minutes the Opossum had several of her crew killed or wounded. In the Plover the Admiral was severely hit; her gallant commander, Rason, and Captain McKenna, of the 1st Royals (doing duty on the admiral's staff), were killed, and almost every man of the crew disabled. In about two hours the enemy's fire began sensibly to slacken; and shortly after four o'clock it became almost silenced.

At about five o'clock, the anxiously expected signal was accordingly made for the troops to land and assault, which was briskly answered by them; every boat containing them striving to be the first to reach the shore. Just as the first boat touched the shore, however, bang went a gun again from the forts, immediately followed by a perfect hurricane of shot, shell, gungall balls, and rockets from all the southern batteries, which mowed down our men by tens as they landed. Nevertheless, out of the boats they all leaped with undiminished ardour (many into water so deep that they had to swim to the shore), and dashed forward through the mud, while the ships threw in as heavy a covering fire as they possibly could. The enemy's fire, however, continued to be so deadly, and the mud proved so deep (in most places reaching up the men's knees, at least—often up to their waists) that out of the 1,000 men who landed, barely 100 reached the first of the three deep and wide ditches, which, after some 500 yards of wading through the mud, presented themselves before the gallant few who got so far, and out of that small number scarcely twenty had been able to keep their rifles or their ammunition dry. The little band, not being reinforced, were decimated. Seeing what insurmountable difficulties presented themselves, the order was at last given to retire; the lion-hearted commander of the troops, Colonel Lemon, of the Royal Marines (who was one of the first in the furthest ditch); Captain Vansittart, of the Magicienne; and Captain Shadwell, of the Highflyer, all having been severely wounded. The latter was badly shot through the foot shortly after landing, but nevertheless managed to struggle manfully forward, even to the advanced trench. Poor Captain Vansittart had his leg shot off. Lieutenant Graves, of the Assistance; Lieutenant Clutterbuck, of the Coromandel; young Herbert, of the Chesapeake; and Lieutenants Inglis and Woolridge, of the Royal Marines, were all killed while

gallantly cheering on their men; and at least three-fourths of the officers who landed were more or less severely hit. Several were drowned in attempting to get off, while many had to remain for more than an hour up to their necks in water before they could get a place in a boat; and even then their dangers were not past, as the fire from the forts continued so heavy that several boats full of wounded were struck and swamped while pulling off to the ships. The Coromandel was made the temporary hospital ship, and the scene on her upper deck was truly horrible.

Our proportionate loss has, indeed, been frightful—434 killed and wounded. The 1st battalion of Marines alone, which landed barely 400 strong, has lost altogether 172 killed and wounded, the Chesapeake 26 killed or missing, and 34 wounded; and the gunboats, 90 killed and wounded.

The belief is universal throughout the squadron that Europeans manned the batteries as well as Chinese. Men in grey coats, with closely cropped hair, and with Russian features, were distinctly visible in the batteries, and the whole of the fortifications were evidently of European design. Thanks to the untiring efforts of our gallant tars, however, the Haughty and Kestrel have, under a heavy fire from the forts, been floated again, and are in comparative safety, while all the valuable contents of the Cormorant, Lee, and Plover have been either saved or effectually destroyed.

The French, out of their small landing party of 60 men, had 15 killed or wounded. The Americans assisted us considerably, by means of a small steamer with which they towed up several of our boats into action from the large ships, and also after the action, by taking out to their respective ships a number of our men, to whom they showed every kindness.

The Hong Kong correspondent of the Times writes:—

There is no force in China sufficient to cope with the emergency, and it must be nearly a year at least before anything decisive can be attempted. Mr. Bruce, we understand, awaits fresh instructions and reinforcements; meanwhile, the news of our defeat will be heard throughout all China.

We believe the fleet is to be distributed among the various ports, to protect, if necessary, the residents there, as it is impossible to foresee the turn events may now take. The general impression, however, seems to be, that the great value of our trade to the Imperial Treasury will prevent the existing commercial relations being interfered with.

All remained quiet at Shanghai up to the 15th inst., and little apprehension was felt.

The following is from the Daily Press of July 19:—

Incredible as it may appear, it is positively ascertained in high quarters at Shanghai that the Taoutai has sent a letter to Mr. Bruce, stating he is commanded to inform his Excellency that the attack of the forts at Taku on her Majesty's ships was a mistake, for which the Emperor expresses sincere regret, that the Mandarins who committed the outrage had been decapitated, and that the Emperor would be happy to meet Mr. Bruce at Peking, and arrange matters amicably.

The North China Herald of July 16th says:—

We learn that arrangements had been made for a meeting of the American minister, Mr. Ward, and the Governor-General of Chihli, Hang. The meeting was to take place on the 8th inst., at Peh-tang, the northern entrance to the Peiho, about ten miles distant from Taku.

A supply of provisions had been sent off to the American ships, and it was said that instructions had been issued by the Emperor to his high officers, to receive and escort the minister and his suite to the capital, for the exchange of the ratified copies of the treaty. The Russian treaty had already been exchanged.

It is stated that some of the wounds inflicted on our men at the late attack at the Peiho, were caused by Minié balls. If this be true it is significant.

LATEST CONTINENTAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Sept. 13.

It is asserted that France and England will make a joint expedition against China.

It is also rumoured that the Governments of France and England have both agreed that it will be necessary to hold a Congress for the settlement of the Italian question.

CAPTURE OF SCHAMYL.

ST. PETERSBURGH, Sept. 13.

News received from the Caucasus to the 26th of August states that the Circassian chief Schamyl has been made prisoner, and is to be sent to St. Petersburg.

THE CONFERENCES.

BERNE, Sept. 13.

The members of the Government of Zurich have invited all the plenipotentiaries to an excursion in steamers on the lake of Zurich. The Grand Duke of Baden will, before leaving, assist at a breakfast of the plenipotentiaries, to be given at the Hotel Bauer.

ZURICH, Sept. 13.

The conferences are suspended for the present, until Count Colloredo receives fresh instructions from Vienna. Count Wimpffen, secretary of the Austrian Embassy at Naples, has arrived on a visit to Count Colloredo. The Grand Duke and Duchess of Baden, with their son and suite, have arrived here.

PIEDMONT.

The Turin papers seem by no means surprised at the declaration of the *Moniteur*. They state that it was anticipated by the Sardinian government, and that the latter has received from the French government a note most favourable to Italy. They add that the French Emperor made a very encouraging reply to the Modenese deputation, and that the note in the *Moniteur*, after all, contains the important official announcement that the deposed princes will not be restored by foreign troops.

GERMAN FEDERAL REFORM.

BERLIN, Sept. 13.

An address has been presented to the government by the principal inhabitants of Stettin, concerning the question of the German Confederation. Count Schwerin, to whom his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, on the proposition of the States Ministry, had referred the address for a reply, answered as follows:—

"That his Royal Highness the Prince Regent was rejoiced by the feelings of fidelity and confidence expressed towards him by his subjects in the address, and likewise by their expression of devotion to Prussia and the German fatherland. He then stated the views the Prussian government considers its duty to take in reference to the reforms of the German Confederation. He stated that the late events and experiences had created a conviction in Germany, in spite of all the different views, that the independence and power of Germany, as regards her exterior relations, and the development in the interior of their material and intellectual powers, render a strong and energetic union, and the reform of the Federal Constitution, to obtain this end, necessary.

"The Government of Prussia acknowledges the justice of this public opinion; but it will not allow itself to be led away by the manifestations which that national feeling causes, nor will its own conviction of that which might at first appear to it as best, cause it to deviate from the way which is pointed out by its consideration and conscientious esteem of the rights of others, and by its regard for that which is at present possible and attainable.

"The same respect for right and law, which characterises the state of affairs of Prussia in the interior, must also rule her relations with Germany and her German confederates.

"Germany will render to herself greater service at the present time, by endeavouring to further the common interests of Germany in such a way that practical results will ensue by the increase of the armed forces of Germany, and by strengthening the certain footing, on which rights are now established throughout the whole federal country, than by premature proposals for changes in the federal constitution. The Prussian Government being determined to devote its energies for the furtherance of these objects, considers itself entitled to claim confidence, that she will, when called upon, find ways in which the interests of Germany and Prussia will be compatible with the commands of duty and of conscience."

THE ANNUITY-TAX VICTIMS.

On Friday Mr. Brown, presently the incarcerated victim of the Established Church clergy of this city, was visited in his cell in the Calton Jail by a variety of clerical and other friends, including a considerable number of his brother elders in Lothian-road United Presbyterian Church. Mr. Brown is still preserving his wonted cheerfulness of spirit, and declares that he never will consent to pay the obnoxious tax for which he has been confined. Several other highly respectable citizens are expecting every moment to be pounced upon by the officers of the law, but have intimated their intention, in strong terms, to go to jail at once, and cheerfully, rather than pay one farthing of the justly-hated impost. Of these, we are informed, Mr. Geddes, confectioner, Waterloo Place, was waited upon on Saturday, when the usual alternative was placed before him, payment or incarceration. No sooner, however, had the collector made his appearance than Mr. Geddes, who happened to be behind his counter at the time, suddenly started back as if profoundly astonished at the apparition before him, and then placing his foot on a trap-door behind, descended to some mysterious locality in the region of the bake-house, leaving the thunder-struck collector wondering whether he had not alighted upon an actual professor of joggernautin rather than a pastrycook. — *Scottish Press, of Yesterday.*

Her Majesty, the Prince Consort, the Prince of Wales, and the Princess Alice, attended divine service, on Monday, at the parish church of Crathie. The Rev. Dr. Cook officiated.

M. Kossuth, who has been passing some days in Paris, has left for England.

The Rev. Robert Abbott, a Baptist minister, at Raunds, near Thrapston, Northamptonshire, has met with a melancholy death at Hastings. He seems to have accidentally turned the gas in his bedroom on again after putting it out, and the plate in the chimney being down and the windows closed, he was suffocated. In the morning he was found dead, the room being full of gas.

Lord Teynham has addressed another letter to the secretary of the Reform Union, this time upon the mode of registering Parliamentary voters under a system of universal suffrage.

MARK-LANE.—THIS DAY.

The supply of English wheat in to-day's market was very limited. Fine dry samples were disposed of at Monday's currency; but inferior parcels ruled heavy, at barely late rates. The general quality of the new wheat was by no means fine. There was only a limited inquiry for most descriptions of foreign wheat. In the general quotations, however, no change took place. Fine barley realised extreme rates. Grinding and distilling sorts were dull, but not cheaper. Most kinds of malt moved off slowly. In price, however, no change took place. The oat trade was heavy, at 6d. to 1s. per quarter less money. Both beans and peas were dull, and rather lower to purchase. Flour moved off slowly, at late rates.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"Sigma."—His letter reached us too late for insertion this week.

The Nonconformist.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1859.

SUMMARY.

THE overland mail brings disastrous news from China. The armed expedition which, contrary to the wishes of the Chinese authorities, attempted to proceed up the Peiho to carry the European envoys to Peking, was fired upon by the batteries which had been rebuilt at the mouth of that river. Three of the ships were lost, 464 men and officers killed and wounded, and the squadron was obliged to return to Shanghai. It is stated that the American ambassador, who went with no armed escort, was to be received in the Chinese capital. Before admitting the charge of "treachery" against the Chinese Government, it is desirable to understand the circumstances under which the Elgin treaty was signed. It appears from the papers published on the subject that the Chinese Plenipotentiaries had the greatest objection to the reception at Peking of the ministers of European Powers, on the ground that it would injure the Emperor in the eyes of his subjects and bring about a revolution. They suggested that the matter might be compromised by assigning the British Plenipotentiary a hotel of legation in Peking, to be inhabited by a British officer and students, whilst the Plenipotentiary himself might live in Tientsin for the present. The answer of Lord Elgin does not appear to have been decisive. But when the treaty came to be discussed in draught, the Chinese envoys took exception to the peremptory terms in which the article relating to the right of embassy was drawn up, and they were informed that their exception was substantially allowed! There are it appears "discrepancies" between the two versions of the treaty, which have never been reconciled. The consequence of thus peremptorily insisting upon the immediate reception of a British envoy at the head of an armed squadron, and the refusal to take another route than the Peiho, has been the disaster which threatens to lead to a new and calamitous war, which is as likely to terminate in a Chinese revolution as in success to the British arms. It appears, also, that there has been no reason to complain of bad faith on the part of the Chinese authorities in carrying out the other provisions of the treaty. There is thus a probability that we have again drifted into a Chinese war for which there was no reasonable cause.

The details of the action at the mouth of the Peiho now received, go to show that the great loss of life by the allied squadron was caused in the attempt to land on the swampy shore, and take the Taku forts by storm. This expedition entirely failed. After a dreadful carnage, the landing party was obliged to retreat, owing, in a great measure, to the unexpected power and accuracy of the Chinese artillery, which is supposed to have been supplied and directed by Europeans. According to some accounts, the British minister, Mr. Bruce, is greatly to blame for the disaster that occurred at the mouth of the Peiho. The *Overland China Mail* says that our Plenipotentiary refused to meet at Shanghai

the Imperial Commissioners who had made the treaty with Lord Elgin, and that a high official, the Governor-General of one of the provinces, was deputed to meet him at the mouth of the Peiho, and conduct him to Peking; but, unfortunately, the communication from that functionary only reached him on the day that the attack commenced, and too late to allow of the Admiral being signalled to suspend operations. On the whole, the detailed accounts give reason to hope that another war may yet be averted.

Whence is to come the military force that is to carry on renewed hostilities with China? India can spare no troops. In spite of Lord Clyde's warnings, nearly all the local European soldiers have taken their discharge, and the Queen's regiments are more than ever necessary now that there are signs of disaffection in a portion of the Madras cavalry, and manifestations of excitement among the Mohammedans of the Punjab, and while a formidable nucleus of rebels still remains in the mountains of Nepal. Are ships of war and soldiers which are wanted at home to be again despatched to the far East? To say nothing about India, and the prospect of continuous loans guaranteed by the British Government, there seems every prospect, looking at our unscrupulous policy in the Chinese Seas, and the anarchical state of the Celestial Empire, that we are likely, for years to come, to be in a state of chronic war in the east of Asia.

The French oracle has once more spoken through the *Moniteur*, and set all the world speculating on the purpose which lies hidden under this cloud of words. We may gather from the Imperial article that France does not intend again to draw the sword on behalf of Italy, that Austria will not be permitted to interfere in the Duchies by force of arms, and will therefore be allowed to pursue her own pleasure in Venetia, and that the Italians will be left for a time, at least, to themselves. Their future condition of insecurity is thus described by the official writer:—"Harassed by hostile demonstrations on the right bank of the Po, he [the Emperor of Austria] will maintain a war footing on the left bank; and instead of a policy of conciliation and peace, we shall see a policy of distrust and of hatred revive, which will entail new troubles and new misfortunes." Such language, we fear, has but one meaning, as addressed to Central Italy:—"You can't have a congress to sanction your schemes of annexation to Piedmont without offering to Austria 'suitable compensations' for her 'important concessions.' Throw yourself, then, into my arms. Identify yourself with France. Adopt a French prince. I will negotiate the matter with Austria, and arrange the question of 'suitable compensation.'" It is but too clear that the candidature of Prince Napoleon for the throne of Central Italy is not withdrawn, and that the threat of "war" to follow a Congress is the inducement held out to the Italians to settle their affairs in a Napoleonic sense without applying to European diplomacy.

The news from Italy does not unhappily controvert, but supports this view. It is true that the work of the liberated peoples is nearly accomplished—that the Legations have formally voted annexation to Piedmont, and that Parma has, by a second and more regular vote, reached the same decision. Victor Emmanuel has now to say "aye" or "nay" to the four leagued States. That his response will be decidedly in the affirmative is somewhat doubtful, if we may judge from the hesitating course pursued by the Tuscan Government, which avoids committing itself to annexation, notwithstanding the recent vote. Vienna and Turin alike approve of the *Moniteur's* article—a proof, at least, of the Emperor Napoleon's skill in the use of language capable of a double construction. The satisfaction of the Austrian Government probably amounts to no more than this: that if it must surrender all influence in Italy, the transfer had far better be made to the Sovereign of France than of Sardinia, and that it would be more grateful to Francis Joseph that the transaction should be between the two Emperors than as the result of a European Congress, in which the enemies of Austria would have a voice.

Edinburgh and Southampton have, it will be seen, furnished cases of ecclesiastical disturbance even more flagrant than St. George's-in-the-East. In Southampton the wholesale seizures, made at the instigation of the Rev. G. Lucas, for ministers' dues, have given rise to a borough meeting, at which the conduct of the reverend gentleman was denounced in fitting terms. Such a public exposure is dearly purchased for one guinea—the nett sum which finds its way into Mr. Lucas's pocket, after paying all expenses, as the result of the legal plunder of the shops of respectable citizens. The shocking scenes which occurred in Edinburgh last week in connexion with the seizures for the Annuity-tax, seem to have thoroughly aroused the indignation of the citizens. On Saturday there was a numerous meeting of the working classes on Calton-hill,

to denounce the tax and its collectors, which is to be followed by a still larger gathering on Saturday next. The Edinburgh clergy, in the face of these popular demonstrations, have the consolation of knowing, not only that they have made a successful raid upon the property of Dissenting citizens, but that they have one of them under lock and key in Calton Jail. Mr. W. Brown, it will be seen, bears his incarceration with fortitude. Inside, he is cheered by the sympathy of numerous friends who visit him in his dungeon—outside, by the applause of working men. His first public letter from Calton Jail, which we give in another column, contains a clear, forcible, and manly protest against the iniquitous Annuity-tax. Mr. Brown declares he has never paid the impost, and never will. He says, with entire truth:—

By refusing to pay, choosing rather to lie in prison, I, with others, set an example which, if followed by all who are opposed to it, would not only lead to the passing of the extremely moderate bill of our respected M.P., Adam Black, who has been "fighting the battle and the breeze," but would inevitably conduce to its total abolition.

His courageous stand in behalf of the rights of conscience has already proved infectious. "Several other highly respectable citizens," says the *Scottish Press*, "are expecting every moment to be pounced upon by the officers of the law, but have intimated their intention, in strong terms, to go to jail at once and cheerfully, rather than pay one farthing of the justly hated impost." The Edinburgh clergy have raised a storm which will break upon their own heads. We trust the friends of religious freedom in England will unite with those of Scotland, in showing their prompt and hearty sympathy with the victim of clerical rapacity now lying in Calton Jail.

Six men have already perished by the disastrous accident on board the Great Eastern in her trip to Portland, and it is feared that at least another life will be sacrificed. It is impossible to read the affecting narratives that have been published of this calamity without admiring the stern heroism in the moment of peril of Captain Harrison in command of the ship, and of the pilot, who, while uncertain whether the vessel itself might not at any time blow up, remained unflinchingly at their posts. With such a commander and crew the great ship need fear no ocean voyage. The cause of the explosion which on Friday evening shook the vessel to its centre is now clearly ascertained. First, the communication between the iron casing around the exploded funnel and the boiler had been stopped, with the knowledge that there was an escape pipe to carry off the hot water in the former. But this pipe had, while at Deptford, not only been fitted with a brass cock, but the cock was left turned off. Hence the casing became a monstrous vertical boiler without a safety valve or any vent whatever. This explanation accounts for the great violence of the explosion. It also shows how culpable was the negligence which allowed the ship to go to sea without a rigid inspection by competent engineers.

A THIRD WAR WITH CHINA.

THE shout of triumph with which the conclusion of Lord Elgin's Treaty with China was hailed has scarcely died away, and statesmen of different parties have hardly begun to recognise the successful achievements of Lord Palmerston's first Government, before the telegraphic wires communicate the unexpected and unwelcome intelligence that everything which we had deemed to be settled is undone, and that the whole of Lord Elgin's work has to be begun over again. We had compelled the Emperor of China to concede the reception at Peking of a resident ambassador. We had appointed Mr. Bruce, Lord Elgin's relative, to the post. We had fitted up an expeditionary flotilla, to accompany him up the Peiho—and, of course, we had expected to hear of his ceremonious reception by the Chinese authorities. Unfortunately, the information which now reaches us is the very reverse of our quiet anticipations. Our ambassador is not at Peking, but at Shanghai—and our flotilla, instead of ascending the Peiho, has been defeated, and partially destroyed, at its mouth. In short, John Chinaman has been, for once, too many for us—and the flag of England, about which there was so much rant in the days of Commissioner Yeh, has really been dishonoured by our Eastern acquaintance.

It is impossible to collect from the telegram forwarded home by the Secretary to the Chinese mission anything beyond the barest facts of the case. It would seem as if the authorities at Peking never intended to ratify the treaty to which they had agreed under duress, so far, at least, as it related to the establishment within the Imperial city of a permanent British embassy. On the arrival of the expedition off the mouth of the Peiho, it was observed that the fortifications on either bank of the river which

had been destroyed by our naval forces had been rebuilt, although neither men nor guns were visible. After communicating to the mandarins on shore the intelligence of the arrival and special object of the flotilla, and waiting some four or five days for an answer, but to no purpose, orders appear to have been given to force all obstacles, and to proceed up the Peiho without further ceremony. But the Chinese had taken measures to prevent this liberty. They had barred the entrance of the river with booms and stakes—and on the attempt of our gunboats and steam sloops to break through the obstruction, they suddenly unmasked some formidable batteries supported by the presence of twenty thousand Mongol troops, and opened a fire which in a very short time put three of our vessels *hors de combat*, and killed or wounded between four and five hundred men. There is no mistaking the disastrous issue of the engagement, for, as we have said, the Ambassador and Admiral, together with the remnant of the expeditionary force, had retired to Shanghai.

We need hardly express our deep regret at this occurrence. We are quite sure that it will eventually prove more unfortunate to the Chinese than to ourselves. Indeed, we are alarmed on their behalf more than on our own. "Revenge" will be the watchword, we fear, of our commercial public, and our now unemployed armaments will be turned with deadly effect against China. The plea that treachery must be punished, and that a nation's faith cannot be trifled with, will, no doubt, be thought a sufficient justification of almost any amount of future excesses. "Civilisation" will feel itself obliged to teach the "barbarians" the weight of its power, and the punishment of the Celestial Government will be written on its most exclusive soil in blood-red characters. Would that John Chinaman could have foreseen all this! Had he but known what is sure to follow upon his little trial of "sharp practice," he would have been glad enough to avert the misery he has courted, by sinking all the glory of his temporary success. His wickedness, probably, will scarcely entail upon him a heavier penalty than his ignorance. He has mischievously fired a train, but he knows not what a terrific explosion is like enough to follow.

On behalf of humanity we venture to suggest that the extent of the Chinese Government's crime be fairly ascertained before the vengeance of affronted civilisation be meted out to them. Have we any right to force upon the Court at Peking a resident ambassador? Was Lord Elgin authorised by the law of nations in demanding this concession from a people whose national policy has been systematically opposed to it? When the concession was yielded by Treaty to a superior force of arms, did the Government who yielded it carry with them the assent of their subjects? How far have they acted, in the late affair, with premeditated faithlessness? How far under popular coercion? How far in mistake? How far in entire ignorance of the recognised obligations of civilisation? These are questions which ought to be answered before Great Britain surrenders herself to any vindictive impulses. We are not entitled to rush into a passion—at any rate, until we have a far fuller and clearer knowledge of the facts than we now possess. The position we have taken up is not so justifiable as to warrant us in vindicating it at any possible cost of life and treasure. We know how worse than useless it would be to counsel a reconsideration of our demands, even although those demands were supported by nothing but our superior strength—but surely, the consciousness which we have, or ought to have, that what we extorted two years ago from China, and what China is now attempting to recall, was yielded to cannon law and not to international right, ought to moderate our anger in view of the unexpected violation of a yet unratified treaty, which is now exciting our astonishment and regret.

When tidings reached this country of the splendid success of Lord Elgin in China, we took the liberty of reminding our readers that the end never sanctifies the means. A new opening for commerce however wide, a new tariff of import duties however moderate, a new diplomatic concession however gratifying to our national vanity, could not, in our judgment, gild over the crime of resorting to force for the purpose of extorting from "barbarians" what we should never have thought of obtaining from civilised Governments except by peaceful negotiation. "Wrong never comes right." So said the *Times* in reference to the Napoleonic crusade in Italy, and so said we in reference to our own bucanering expedition to China. The good luck, as it seemed, of the hour did not alter, in our eyes, the moral character of that enterprise. It now remains to be seen whether the Palmerstonian policy deserved the praise which a commercial public so readily awarded it. We have the whole work to do over again—and when we have

done it, it is doubtful whether the gain will repay the cost. Sure we are that these deviations from international morality do not exalt our character, and add nothing to our permanent strength as a people. No doubt, we shall come out of the pending conflict with China victorious over all the opposition we may meet with—but shall we thereby have furthered our real interests, even in the lowest, and exclusively material, sense? We take leave to question it. We gravely doubt whether, in the long run, our trade and commerce derive any permanent advantage from our warlike aggressions. But we are convinced that our loss in moral tone, which, after all, constitutes the real strength of the nation, far outweighs any merely commercial or political gain. Our past success has been like the exhilaration of the drunkard—pleasant enough if it could stop there—but carrying its own punishment with it because it does not and cannot stop there. We have entered upon a course which excites the vilest passions of our people—and when we would fain return to sober pursuits, we find it impossible. We have recklessly rushed into war, and war dogs our footsteps whether we will or no. Untoward events are perpetually springing up to confirm bad habits. We went in search of temptation, and now that vicious tastes are excited, temptation, as usual, waylays us. We shall yet rue the day which so commended to us an unjustifiable policy, as to induce us, in Scriptural phrase, to "roll it as a sweet morsel under our tongue."

"DO IT YOURSELF, MAN."

The *Times* invokes the aid of Mr. Cobden, Mr. Bright, or any popular chieftain of sufficient mark and ability, in effecting a great administrative and financial Reform. Our defensive armaments cost us twenty-six millions a-year. Under anything approaching to business-like management, it is said, they might be maintained in their present strength, and in more than their present efficiency, for a sum falling short of that amount, by at least five or six millions sterling. Here, then, is a grand opportunity for popular statesmanship—a sphere of practical work in which success is certainly attainable, in which the hearty co-operation of all the non-official intelligence and patriotism of the country might be secured, and in which the chaplet of renown might well be worn by the victor proudly and without a shadow of misgiving. We will not charge the *Times* with insidiously attempting to divert the attention of such men as Cobden and Bright from Parliamentary Reform. Giving it all the credit for sincerity which it is possible to give without resolutely shutting our eyes to the past, we cannot but remind "the leading journal," that the pit of extravagance and waste out of which it calls upon these eminent men to pull the Government, is one which the *Times* lent a powerful and laborious hand in digging. The man who "pays beforehand" is, proverbially, "a bad paymaster." England, urged on by the *Times* and its satellites, made haste to pass without the slightest examination, and under the influence of a childish panic, enormous estimates, and having paid beforehand with absurd profusion, of course she is not likely to get the article she wanted. Here, then, is an opportunity for distinction to which the *Times* complacently calls the attention of our popular leaders. "Clear away my litter, for I am thoroughly ashamed of it," is the English of its exhortation.

Might not the *Times* itself gather fresh laurels in this direction? It has had its "Commissioner" on several occasions, and for various purposes—and, to do it justice, the way in which its work has been done, in nearly every instance, reflects the highest credit on its choice. What the public want in regard to our defensive armaments is searching and reliable information, collected, arranged, and published from time to time "without fear or favour." This is just the very thing for the *Times* to undertake. It knows where to put its hand upon the requisite evidence. It is expert in worming its way to the bottom of specious plausibilities. It can command the services of writers who are able to bring order out of chaos, and to breathe animation into the driest and most mummy-like statistical statements—and, finally, it can address, day by day, an audience such as no orator would be able to reach. The recess leaves it plenty of unemployed space. Indeed, it is high time for it to do something to redeem its columns from dulness. What if it appointed a select Committee of Inquiry for itself, under the direction of a Commissioner of its own? We would back its Report against any ever issued from the office of the Queen's printer, for the thoroughness of its information, for the readableness of its summary, and for the extent of the practical results which its publication would produce. Let the *Times* act upon its own counsel. It could not more beneficially employ its immense capabilities during the interval which must elapse between this and the opening of Parliament.

THE GREAT EASTERN.

AFTER surmounting a succession of extraordinary difficulties, mechanical and financial, "the Great Eastern steam-ship," perhaps the most marvellous of the triumphs of modern engineering genius, has made her acquaintance with Old Ocean. On Wednesday last, she left her moorings off Greenwich, and with the aid of four steam-tugs, quietly, but successfully felt her way to Purfleet, where she rode at anchor for the night. On Thursday she safely reached the Nore, having cautiously tested her own powers of locomotion. On Friday morning she was seen steaming grandly past the Isle of Thanet. Notwithstanding the terrific accident which happened to her on her way to Portland, she may now be looked upon as having got through the perils of her infancy. She has to gain what nothing but experience can teach her—self-knowledge—to learn what she can do upon her own element, and what she cannot—how far science has adapted her to her sphere and her work, and to what extent it has miscalculated, or in what respect its foresight has fallen short of realities. Her proprietors, moreover, have yet to ascertain whether she is qualified to answer the commercial purposes for which she was constructed. Her birth-throws have been prodigious—and she seems to have started into life under inauspicious omens—but never, we believe, was wish more general, or more hearty, than that those omens may be averted.

The Great Eastern takes rank immediately as a "British institution." As a nation we may be justly proud of her. She is a grander, as well as a more beneficent creation than Cherbourg—she shines with a brighter glory than Solferino. She indicates more power than she embodies—power to resist the aggressions of ambition, as well as to subdue the forces of nature. Without counting on her as a direct agent of defence, we look upon her as certain of exerting an indirect influence, worth more for our national safety than the most complete and gigantic system of fortification. She sits upon the waters, in presence of the Powers and peoples of Europe, as the lusty child of private enterprise in England. She threatens none—but her very existence whispers, "Beware" to all. For, the genius, the energy, the indomitable perseverance, the wealth, the fertility of resource, the moral courage, which have been requisite for making the Great Eastern steam-ship what she is, and for placing her where she is, albeit incited by no higher motive than commercial speculation, are not likely, when love of country is appealed to, to succumb beneath any ordinary difficulties. They are more than would have been needed to win great battles—and, if driven to bay, would win them against still greater odds.

This magnificent steam-ship, even if it have done nothing more, has pointed the way to an entire revolution in our Ocean transit. As an unit, she may fail to meet the ever-recurring demands of commerce—as one of a score (and we anticipate that her importance will very soon sink to that level) she will probably aid in developing far more traffic than she can now find. To have bridged over the Atlantic, though it were but for once, is to have changed all the old conditions on which intercourse has been carried on between far-distant parts. And even before the Great Eastern has set out on her trial trip, and in view of the explosion which has more than any foreseen and fore-determined arrangement proved her qualifications, we are warranted in pronouncing the bridging over of the Atlantic as a *fait accompli*. She has had a most fearful trial, and she has come out of it triumphantly. After what she has surmounted, her safety can hardly be doubted even by the most timid. With good seamanship to direct her, one can hardly imagine what should put her in peril. Solid, steady, easily governed, and swift as a railway train at average speed, she makes Ocean amenable to law, and converts what has been a terror to many, into a pleasant convenience to all. The globe is as good as girdled by railway lines on which the longest journeys can be accomplished without fatigue, without *ennui*, and without any reasonable apprehension of danger. America is already as near to us as Margate was less than a hundred years ago. India, China, Australia are within easy reach—to visit them will entail upon us nothing worse than a month's residence in a vast floating hotel. The prospects opened up to us by this triumph of practical science are so dazzling that they bewilder us—but we entertain not a doubt that the reality will outvie all our anticipations.

Yes! As Englishmen we are proud of the Great Eastern. In such victories we can rejoice without the slightest dash of compunction. We are grieved indeed that she has not escaped the usual mishaps which test the value of great discoveries—but with a passing expression of sympathy for those who have suffered in the calamity which has befallen her, we offer our

congratulations to all who have helped to bring her to the birth, as having "deserved well of their country."

PRECEPT AND EXAMPLE.

LAST week we cursorily referred to a silly speech made by Mr. Palk, M.P., at Ashburton, suggesting that the present Government, before they have been fairly tried, should be thrown out, if possible, at the opening of next session, by a vote of want of confidence. This week we are glad to welcome the hon. gentleman in a character which extorts praise and admiration. He has been employing his leisure in addressing the working men of Torquay on the dwellings of the poor. We prefer Mr. Palk the social reformer to Mr. Palk the politician. In the latter capacity he speaks like a novice and partisan, who has somehow got hold of an idea that the Tories have a prescriptive right to office. But in giving advice to working men on questions of social economy he is quite at home. He is dealing with a subject with which, theoretically and practically, he is fully acquainted. In the lecture delivered last week at Torquay, and briefly reported in the *Western Times*, we find indications of his intelligence, and his high sense of duty as a landlord, that suggest a regret that he should ever leave Devonshire for Westminster.

Mr. Palk takes the familiar ground that there is nothing in the occupation of a working man that makes him more liable to disease than others, provided he enjoys pure air, space, and means of cleanliness and thrift, and that it is to the absence of these necessary conditions of health in his dwelling that is to be attributed the constant prevalence among his family of low typhus fever. "Moral health," he justly remarks, "is in some degree dependent upon physical health. What man, returning after a hard day's work to the fetid atmosphere of his one room, where everything is in the utmost disorder, his wife perhaps vainly endeavouring to dry clothes hanging in damp confusion, and his children hungry, tired, cold and peevish—what man so circumstanced could resist the temptation which blazes from the well-lit and well-warmed ale-house on the opposite side of the street?" Such simple truths, trite as they are, require to be continually reiterated, before we can hope that the poorer classes, especially those resident in large towns, will be provided with decent dwellings.

Mr. Palk contends that the question of providing comfortable homes for the poor not only concerns the social and religious reformer, but is well worthy the attention of capitalists. The experiments of the Society for Improving the Condition of the Labouring Classes, and kindred associations in other parts of the country, confirm his belief that it may be made a paying speculation. As a benevolent landlord he is endeavouring to realise his own convictions. The scheme he has set on foot at Ellacombe, in the neighbourhood of Torquay, is thus described by himself:—

He had laid out in a central position three different classes of houses, to all of which were applied the advantages of modern science and research, ventilation, light and air, and substantial building;—the first was for the superior class of workmen; the second, consisting of living-room, wash-house, pantry, and two good bedrooms, and a closet up-stairs, with a small garden at the back, would realise 7½ per cent. if the builder were to let that cottage at 7½. 6s. per annum; and the third would give the working man a kitchen and wash-house and two bedrooms, at about 4½. per annum, paying the builder from 7½ to 7 per cent.—although should the demand exceed the supply, it was manifest, he could not prevent the owner from charging a higher sum; and if the working man could build the cottage himself and be satisfied with 6 per cent. for his outlay, he would live in the house for about 3½. 3s. per annum.

Mr. Palk's comfortable cottages can thus be let, with a handsome profit to the landlord, at less than three shillings a week. We do not see why what can be done at Torquay may not be carried into effect in other country districts, where land is comparatively cheap, with great advantage to landlord and builder. In the metropolis and other large towns, where space is invaluable, the case is different. But even in these localities, model houses for the poor, with every convenience for the accommodation of two families, may be let at the rate of 3s. 6d. per week; single tenements being considerably higher—at the rate of 6s. per week. These are the rents charged by the Society for Improving the Condition of the Labouring Classes on their property near Bagnigge Wells, which returns them a clear profit of four per cent. The same excellent society is enabled to obtain three per cent. return on one hundred rooms which they took in Wild Court, Drury Lane, and turned into healthy abodes. In fact, wherever this association has obtained possession of courts and alleys, formerly the dens of vice and infamy, they have found themselves able, not only to repay the great outlay of turning them into wholesome dwellings, but to realise a

profit. It has thus shown that, even in London, where land is so dear, as good a return can be obtained by sinking money in such undertakings, as in the majority of the safest schemes by which capitalists are tempted.

Mr. Palk belongs to an increasing class of landed proprietors, who are using their means and responsibilities for elevating the masses of the population. In this way crime, immorality, and disease are being cut off at their source. It is gratifying to know that the philanthropy which yields so much good, need not be purchased at any great pecuniary sacrifice. In truth the working-classes now pay as much rent for unhealthy and squalid abodes, as would suffice to give them comfortable dwellings, and yield their landlords a fair return for capital invested.

PROPOSED AGITATION FOR FINANCIAL REFORM.

(From the *Manchester Examiner*.)

The wish of the *Times* that Mr. Cobden should devote his energies to the cause of financial reform is, we believe, likely to be soon gratified. On Thursday, the hon. member for Rochdale, accompanied by Mr. Bazley, M.P. for Manchester, paid a visit to Liverpool, and at the office of Mr. Robertson Gladstone the two M.P.'s had a lengthy conference with the leading members of the Financial Reform Association. We believe that the result of this conference was an agreement that a radical reform is required in the present system of taxation, and that, to effect this object, branch financial reform associations will be established throughout the country, paid lecturers engaged, and all the agitation machinery found so effective by the Anti-Corn-Law League will be brought into use again, for the purpose of bringing upon Parliament the necessary "pressure from without."

Foreign and Colonial.

FRANCE.

OFFICIAL ARTICLE RESPECTING ITALY.

The *Moniteur* of Friday contained the following important article, which is said to have come direct from the private cabinet of the Emperor, and was in the handwriting of M. Mocquard, private secretary to the Emperor, who had been summoned to St. Sauveur *ad hoc*:—

When facts speak for themselves, it seems at first sight that there is little to be gained by explaining them. Nevertheless, when passion or intrigue distort the simplest things, it becomes necessary to set their character in a true light, in order that every one may form an intelligent judgment of the course of events.

In the month of July last, when the Franco-Sardinian and Austrian armies were face to face between the Adige and the Mincio, the chances were nearly equal on both sides, for if the Franco-Sardinian army had on its side the moral influence of acquired success, the Austrian army was numerically stronger, and rested not only on formidable fortresses but also on all Germany, which was ready at the first signal to make common cause with her. Had this eventually been realised, the Emperor Napoleon would have been obliged to withdraw his troops from the Mincio and transfer them to the Rhine, and then the Italian cause for which the war was undertaken would have been, if not lost, at least placed in great danger. In these grave circumstances the Emperor thought it would be for the good, first of France and then of Italy, to conclude peace, provided its conditions could be conformed to the programme he had adopted and useful to the cause he desired to serve.

The first thing to ascertain was if Austria would cede by treaty the territory which had been conquered; the second, if she would frankly abandon the supremacy she had acquired in the Peninsula; if she would acknowledge the principle of an Italian nationality by admitting a federative system; finally, if she would consent to endow Venetia with institutions which would make it a truly Italian province.

As to the first point, the Emperor of Austria ceded the conquered territory without contest; as to the second, he promised the most ample concessions to Venetia, admitting for the example of its future organisation the position of Luxembourg towards the Germanic Confederation, but he made these concessions strictly conditional upon the return of the archdukes to their States.

Thus the question was laid down very clearly at Villafranca; either the Emperor must ask nothing for Venetia, and content himself with the advantages acquired by arms, or, in order to obtain important concessions and the acknowledgment of the principle of nationality, he must give his consent to the return of the archdukes. It was good sense then which traced the line he was to follow; for it was not a question of bringing back the archdukes by the aid of foreign troops, but, on the contrary, to restore them with real guarantees by the free will of the people, who would be made to understand how completely their return would be for the good of the great Italian country.

The foregoing is in a few words the real explanation of the negotiation at Villafranca, and to every impartial mind it is evident, that the Emperor Napoleon obtained by the treaty of peace as much as, and perhaps more, than he had acquired by arms. We must even distinctly acknowledge that it was not without a feeling of profound sympathy, that the Emperor Napoleon saw with what frankness and resolution the Emperor Francis Joseph renounced, for the sake of European peace, and in the desire of re-establishing good relations with France, not only one of his fairest provinces but even the policy—dangerous, perhaps, it may have been, but

in any case not devoid of glory—which had secured to Austria the dominion of Italy.

In fact, if the treaty were sincerely carried out, Austria was no longer for the Peninsula that hostile and formidable enemy that baffled all the national aspirations, from Parma to Rome and from Florence to Naples; but, on the contrary, she became a friendly power, since she freely consented to be no longer a German power on this side of the Alps, and to develop Italian nationality as far as the shores of the Adriatic.

From the preceding it is easy to comprehend that if, after the peace, the destinies of Italy had been confided to men more intent on the future welfare of their common country than on petty partial successes, the object of their efforts should have been to develop and not restrict the consequences of the treaty of Villafranca. What more simple and patriotic, in fact, than to say to Austria:—"You desire the return of the Archdukes? Well, be it so; but then fulfil loyally your promises concerning Venetia; let her receive a life proper for herself; let her have an Italian administration and army; in one word, let the Emperor of Austria be on this side of the Alps nothing more than the Grand Duke of Venetia, just as the King of the Netherlands is for Germany merely the Grand Duke of Luxembourg."

It is even possible that, as the result of frank and friendly negotiations, one might have induced the Emperor of Austria to adopt combinations more in harmony with the wishes manifested by the Duchies of Modena and Parma.

The Emperor Napoleon, after what had passed, was justified in relying on the good sense and the patriotism of Italy, and in believing that it would understand the motive of his policy, which may be briefly stated as follows:—"Instead of risking a European war, and consequently the independence of his country; instead of expending three hundred millions (of francs) more, and shedding the blood of fifty thousand of his soldiers, the Emperor Napoleon accepted a peace which sanctions, for the first time for ages, the nationality of the Peninsula. Piedmont, which represents more particularly the Italian cause, finds her power considerably augmented; and if the confederation be established she will play the principal part therein; but one only condition is annexed to all these advantages—it is the return of the old sovereign houses to their States." This language, we still believe, will be understood by the sound-minded portion of the nation; for otherwise, what will happen? The French Government has already declared the Archdukes will not be restored to their States by a foreign force, but a part of the conditions of the peace of Villafranca not having been executed, the Emperor of Austria will find himself released from all the engagements made in favour of Venetia. Harassed by hostile demonstrations on the right bank of the Po, he will maintain a war footing on the left bank; and instead of a policy of conciliation and peace, we shall see a policy of distrust and of hatred revive, which will entail new troubles and new misfortunes.

Great hopes seem to be entertained of a European congress, and we heartily desire it; but we much doubt if a congress will offer better conditions for Italy. A congress will only demand what is just; and would it be just to demand of a great power important concessions without offering in return suitable compensations? The only issue would be war; but let not Italy be mistaken. There is but one power in Europe which makes war for an idea; that is France, and France has accomplished her task.

This article has given rise to the most diversified and directly opposite comments in the Paris press. Some of the Paris journals, however, particularly those which are considered as organs of the party in France which is led by Prince Napoleon, observe a cautious silence, or limit themselves to a mere paraphrase of the article, without passing judgment on the different points of the close and able argumentation which it contains. The *Débats* regards the article as the ultimatum of the French Government, which Prince Metternich had orders to demand, and says Venetia will be a sort of hostage in the hands of Austria, to be well or ill treated accordingly as the Dukes are received or rejected by their subjects.

The correspondent of the *Daily News* says:—

The friends of Italy appear more frightened than hurt by the *Moniteur* manifesto. The general opinion assigns to it the character of a document rather necessitated by the dogged position assumed by Austria, than indicating the initiative of a new Imperial policy. I may briefly class the interpretations given to it under three heads:—1st. Some persons consider it as addressed at once to Austria, England, and Italy. To Austria it intimates that France will fight no more for Italy, simply because Austria well knows there can be no more occasion to do so. At the same time it points out that to insist upon the fulfilment of the *sine qua non* is simply impossible. Austria will not and cannot recommence the war with Sardinia and the whole Italian population. To England it says, "Now is the time to show your zeal for Italian independence by acts as well as words. I say you are incapable of fighting for an idea, though I know the reverse; but I know, too, that your moral pressure upon Austria, and your moral influence with Italy—provided I do not oppose you—will do all that is required." To Italy it explains the difficulty of the Emperor's position, and tells the Italians, in language somewhat rough in form, that the game is in their own hands; they have Austria against them, England for them, France being henceforth neutral. 2nd. Some regard it as a provocation to the revolutionary party, in order to bring about movements which will call for interference in the interests of "order." 3rd. Some see in it a grand *coup* played in favour of Prince Napoleon's candidature for the crown of Central Italy or Etruria, as the more traditional title. The first category is the more numerous; the second the least so, and the third, I must admit the best informed as to what is going on, or supposed to be going on, behind the scenes.

The same correspondent adds, as a kind of postscript:—"I am assured, upon what I consider very good authority, that the most probable solution of the Italian difficulty will be the formation of a kingdom for Prince Napoleon, with the approbation of his father-in-law. The feeler thrown out the other day in his paper, the *Opinion Nationale*, as to his return to the Algerian Ministry, was, I am told, a blind."

Prince Napoleon quitted Paris on the 8th for Auvergne, from whence he will proceed to Switzerland. It is supposed that his journey has reference to the proposed interview between the Emperors of France and Austria at the Castle of Arenenberg.

The statement that the English Cabinet had made proposals to the governments of France and Austria for the holding of a Congress, is not correct.

M. de la Guéronnière has left for St. Sauveur, accompanied by M. Drouart, his principal clerk. The aim of his journey is the intended reform of the law of the press in a more liberal manner.

The *Pays* states that Count Reiset has arrived at Paris. The same journal asserts that Count Walewski will leave on the 17th inst. for Biarritz, and also that an interview between the Emperor Napoleon and King Leopold will take place on the 14th inst.

The Paris Conference has confirmed Prince Couza's double election, which the Sultan now will sanction; with this stipulation, however, that it does not constitute a precedent for the future. There will be some other, though only formal sittings of the Conference.

M. Petri, senator, ex-Prefect of Police, and Imperial agent on secret service, has left the neighbourhood of St. Sauveur for Marseilles, en route to Italy.

The Paris correspondent of the *Independence Belge* says, that the French Government have resolved to construct twenty casemated vessels instead of ten, as was at first contemplated. Of the first order for ten vessels six have been completed. Although the sheeting of these war vessels is not less than ten centimetres in thickness, they are on the whole very light. The Government, being apprehensive that the Imperial foundries could not supply the whole of these vessels, have given an order to the proprietors of the Creusot foundries for the manufacture of some. Fifty large steam transports, each capable of containing 3,000 men, will be finished in a short time. Preparations for defence are being made along the coast. Besides the casemated batteries, of which the *Nouvelles* of Rouen has recently spoken, the forts on the Mediterranean and the ocean, which have been abandoned for a long time past, are being rearmoured. The forts of St. Malo are also taking in new ordnance.

The Emperor and Empress have left for Biarritz. They were received with enthusiastic acclamation by the populace everywhere along their passage.

The following, according to the *Indipendente* of Turin, were the words spoken by the Emperor of the French in reply to the Modenese deputation:—"I place my happiness and glory in the reconstitution of Italian nationality."

PIEDMONT AND LOMBARDY.

The council of the different districts has officially proclaimed to the inhabitants of Turin that the Tuscan deputies had presented a deed of annexation to the Government.

The Tuscan deputies were entertained at a grand banquet by the King at Turin on the 3rd. The public edifices were illuminated, and the population filled the streets up to a late hour, frequently giving cheers for the King and Tuscany.

A letter from Turin of the 2nd says:—"During the last few days the question of a reconciliation between this Court and that of the Two Sicilies has been more than ever talked of."

The senators and deputies of Piedmont gave a grand banquet at Turin to the Tuscan deputies on the 6th. On this occasion Professor Giorgini, one of the latter, delivered a speech remarkable for the unqualified manner in which he declared the union of Tuscany and Piedmont to be an accomplished fact. "Our mission," he said, "is at an end, the vote of union proclaimed by Tuscany accepted, ratified, and sanctioned by the King and people of Piedmont, is no longer a mere vote—it is a solemn and indissoluble compact."

The superior priests in Lombardy appear to have received the *mot d'ordre* from Rome to do their worst to create disturbances. At Bergamo the Bishop refused to officiate at a mortuary mass for the allied soldiers killed in the war, and at the same time appointed a service for the repose of the Austrians who fell at Magenta and Solferino. The just and natural exasperation of the Bergamese at this revolting insult to their patriotic feelings rose to such a pitch that the episcopal palace was stormed and burned to the ground.

The Tuscan deputation was received by the authorities on their arrival at Milan, and entertained at a splendid banquet given by the municipality. In the evening the city was splendidly illuminated.

TUSCANY.

On Sunday Signor Ricasoli reviewed the National Guard, the crowds shouting "Viva il Rè." Ricasoli has also published an order of the day, thanking the Guard in the name of the country and the King of Sardinia, for their bearing and discipline, expressing confidence in the future, and hoping that the Guard and the regular troops would support the wishes of the country.

The Government of Tuscany has decreed that two medals shall be struck, one commemorating the vote of the Tuscan Assembly proclaiming the downfall of the House of Lorraine, and the other the vote declaring that Tuscany wishes to form part of the Sub-Alpine kingdom.

The Tuscan journals are full of details about the illuminations and other marks of rejoicing which have taken place all over the country to celebrate the alleged acceptance of the sovereignty of Tuscany by Victor Emmanuel.—It appears that all the proclamations lately issued, in which the acceptance is considered an established fact without any qualifica-

tion whatever, are by Signor Salvagnoli, the Minister of Public Worship.

A deputation consisting of the Marquis Lajatico, Chevalier Peruzzi, Professor Matteucci, were to leave very shortly for Paris, on a mission from the Tuscan Government.

PARMA.

DETHRONEMENT OF THE BOURBONS AND ANNEXATION TO PIEDMONT.

On the 7th the National Assembly was opened with great solemnity. After the religious ceremonies at the cathedral were concluded, the deputies proceeded to the palace amidst the cheers of a numerous assembly of the people and National Guard.

The Dictator Farini addressed the Assembly, reviewing the history of the rule of the Bourbons in the Duchies, and terminated his speech amid cries of "Vive Victor Emmanuel!" The city was en fête.

On the 11th the Assembly, after having received the report of the commission, voted unanimously and by ballot the *déchéance* of the Bourbon dynasty and the perpetual expulsion of all princes of that house from the government of these States. At the same sitting an address of thanks to the Emperor Napoleon was unanimously adopted, and the following proposals were taken into consideration, viz.:—

1. The annexation of the States to the kingdom of Sardinia, under the constitutional sceptre of King Victor Emmanuel.
2. The construction of a silver medal, to be distributed among the inhabitants of those provinces which have taken part in the war.
3. The erection of a monument, to perpetuate the names of those compatriots who have died for their country since 1848.

On the following day, the 12th, the Assembly voted unanimously and by ballot the annexation of the provinces of Parma to the kingdom of Sardinia, under the sceptre of the glorious dynasty of Savoy. A solemn silence reigned in the hall of the Assembly during the voting, but at the proclamation of the result of the ballot enthusiastic cheers and loud vivats to Victor Emmanuel burst forth from all parts.

The Assembly has chosen five deputies to convey the wishes of the population to the King of Sardinia.

All proposals made at the previous day's sitting were adopted unanimously, and the following motions have been taken into consideration:—

- 1st. The confirmation of Signor Farini as Dictator.
- 2nd. The promulgation of the statutes of Sardinia.
- 3rd. The formation of a fund for the assistance of the Venetian volunteers.

MODENA.

The Dictator of Modena and Parma, Farini, has issued a decree enacting, in consequence of the vote of union with Piedmont lately renewed by universal suffrage, that those countries shall be considered integral parts of the kingdom of Sardinia, and that in consequence the constitution of that kingdom shall be proclaimed. Provisionally, the legislative and executive powers are to continue to be exercised by the Dictator, but under the constitutional guarantees.

THE PAPAL STATES.

ANNEXATION OF THE ROMAGNA TO PIEDMONT.

On the 6th, the Assembly unanimously adopted the following resolution:—

We, the representatives of the people of the Romagna, calling on the Deity to witness the righteousness of our intentions, declare that the people of the Romagna, strong in their right, will no longer submit to the temporal government of the Pope.

On the 7th, the Assembly unanimously adopted the following proposition:—

We declare that the people of the Romagna desire annexation to the constitutional kingdom of Sardinia under the sceptre of King Victor Emmanuel.

The city was illuminated, and universal joy and order prevailed.

The Assembly also authorised the President of the National Assembly to present an address to the Emperor Napoleon and to the King Victor Emmanuel, expressing their sympathies for Venetia; and the Assembly further offered to make pecuniary sacrifices in her favour.

On the 10th, the National Assembly decreed:—

1. That all those who have governed in the Romagna from the 12th of June till the present time have deserved well of their country.
2. The ratification of the title and authority of M. Cipriani as Governor-General, with responsible Ministers.
3. That full powers be conferred on M. Cipriani for the preservation of order in the interior and for the defence of the country.
4. That M. Cipriani be charged to co-operate energetically for the accomplishment of the wishes of the Assembly to procure a more intimate union with the other provinces of Central Italy.
5. That to M. Cipriani is given the faculty of proposing and re-convocting the National Assembly.

One hour afterwards the Minister of Grace and Justice read a decree for the prorogation of the Assembly.

The Assembly of Bologna consists of 124 deputies. Amongst these there are 2 princes, 7 marquises, 30 counts, 3 chevaliers, 27 physicians, 17 lawyers, 12 professors, 3 officers. The remainder are merchants or landed proprietors.

THE POPE AND THE FRENCH AMBASSADOR.

A letter from Rome contains the following interesting news:—

The Duke de Grammont, on his arrival here, went immediately to Frascati, and did not make his appearance at the Church of St. Luigi dei Francesi for the fête of

St. Louis of France. Both these facts gave great offence here, more especially as many of the Cardinals attended the church out of compliment to France. Indeed, his holiness is said to have felt it so much that he did not immediately accord the audience which was demanded of him by the Duke, though he had an interview with Antonelli on Saturday, the 27th ult. The substance of what passed is, I am assured by very good authority, to this effect:—

"The obstinacy of the Court of Rome in not publishing the reforms which had been demanded of it had brought matters to that point that it was impossible that the Romagna should ever return to the power of the Holy See; that France could not intervene without granting the same right to Austria to intervene in the Duchies, which would be opposed to the principle established at Zurich and approved by all Europe; that it was with the greatest pain he was compelled to say that the Romagna were definitively separated from the Papedom by the fault of the Roman Court, and not of the Emperor of the French; and that, at the very farthest, all that Rome could expect would be an annual tribute."

At these words the Cardinal is related to have said—"It never will be so; Providence will take care to protect the Holy See." The Ambassador added "that the French troops could no longer remain in Rome, and that the capital, with the remainder of the State, could not be retained unless reforms were granted." "Let them leave," said the Cardinal;—"let the French leave, for neither Rome nor the State will suffer." Meantime, the Camarilla are pushing things to an extremity, so as to create disorders which will authorise them to call on the Catholic world for assistance; to raise the cry that the Church is in danger, and the Universal Pastor is threatened with destruction by the wolves. At the risk of a religious war they would rouse all Europe,—such is the desire of the clergy of the Vatican.

The Pope is better; the wound in his leg is closed, though he suffers much from cramp in the legs. In other respects he is well, and perfectly resigned to the grand events which form the present and the future of the Roman world.

Accounts from Rimini of a recent date announce that numerous arrests have been made in Ancona, Jeso, Sinigaglia, Fano, and Pesaro; and that political commissions have been established in the Marches for the purpose of watching the conduct of the populations, and taking proceedings against them.

The King of Naples, it appears, has refused to give the Pope the armed assistance he asked for.

THE DISPOSAL OF CENTRAL ITALY.

The following hypothetical version of the recent negotiations between France and Austria is given by the *Independence Belge* as one of the many "suppositions" afloat:—"The Archdukes to give up to the chief of their family and of the House of Hapsburg their respective rights in Tuscany and Modena; the Emperor Francis Joseph to hand them over to Prince Napoleon Jerome, who, uniting them with Parma and the Legations, would become King of Etruria. In the Legations the Prince to govern as a tributary to the Pope. The Emperor of the French to require of Victor Emmanuel the exertion of his influence in Central Italy in favour of his son-in-law. It is added that the Duke of Modena, being rich and childless, and his reversion belonging to Austria, would need no compensation. Of the Duchies of Parma there is no mention. Ferdinand IV. of Tuscany would take the Danubian Principalities, Prince Couza making room for him."

SWITZERLAND.

It is stated positively that preparations are being made at Arenenberg for the reception of the Emperors Napoleon and Francis Joseph. A Paris letter in the *Nord* says:—"I can declare that the official world here has no knowledge of any such interview being meditated."

NAPLES.

Rumours of changes in the Ministry still continue. Eight thousand three hundred and eighty-six Swiss in all have been embarked at Naples for Marseilles. Sicily is represented to be in a state of great excitement. Whole families are leaving and taking refuge in Naples.

AUSTRIA.

The official portion of the *Wiener Zeitung* of the 10th contains an imperial decree for the regulation of the Protestant churches in Hungary, the Woywodschafft, Croatia and Slavonia, and the military boundary district. The non-official part of the same paper contains an article promising that great concessions shall be made to the Protestants of all other provinces. A Protestant member has already been elected to the Consistory of Vienna.

The *Wiener Zeitung* of yesterday, in its non-official portion, publishes an article expressing satisfaction with the article of the *Moniteur* which contains advice for the inhabitants of Central Italy. It further states, in considering the state of affairs in Italy from this point of view, the *Moniteur* increases the hopes for peace, and banishes the fears which had been entertained till now.

The statement that the Russian Ambassador at this court had delivered to the Austrian Cabinet a note from his Government, recommending Austria to seek counsel of the Great Powers in the settlement of the affairs of Italy, is erroneous.

The construction, at Pola, of two 50-gun screw frigates and twelve sloops and gunboats has been ordered.

It is rumoured that the Archduchess Sophia, the Emperor's mother, will quit Vienna and fix her residence at Prague.

GERMAN FEDERAL REFORM.

A Berlin letter, in the *Hamburg News*, says:—"It is asserted that, in the answer to the *Stettin*

address; the Prussian Government will chiefly insist on three points: 1. The increase of the defensive force of the Confederation, by means of a more united direction. 2. Greater unity in the diplomatic representation abroad; and 3. A stricter adherence to the constitutional régime in the different German States."

The King of Hanover has threatened the city of Emden, in Friesland, with his Royal displeasure, and with ceasing to take care of its material interests, if the citizens of Emden continue to get up demonstrations in favour of German unity under Prussian leadership.

THE ZURICH CONFERENCE.

The *Nord* publishes information received from its correspondent at Zurich in reference to the proceedings of the Conference. This account refuses credit to the statement that the plenipotentiaries have arranged the frontier and financial questions, and asserts that they have not yet come to any decision respecting the environs of the fortress. Austria, it says, is inclined to cede nothing, while Lombardy advances a long series of claims. It is also stated that Austria has given up the hope of seeing the question of the Duchies settled by the Conference. On the day after that on which the *Nord's* correspondent wrote there was to be a full meeting of the representatives, and Count Colloredo was to demand the fulfilment of the article in the Villafranca treaty referring to the restoration of the Grand Dukes, not expecting the demand to be successful, but wishing thereby to prolong the present state of uncertainty in the hope of procuring the ultimate restoration of the Dukes.

SWEDEN.

A Stockholm letter of the 30th ult. states that all the metropolitan elections for the Diet have resulted in the return of Liberals, the candidates presented by the Opposition having been, in all the nine cases, successful. As the influence of the court in the metropolis is great, this is a somewhat unexpected and cheering result. It is, however, to be observed, that with the peculiarities of the Swedish constitution, but little weight is to be attached to the result of the elections even in the largest city. They represent only a small fraction of exactly a fourth part of the Diet, which, besides the representatives of the towns, has three other divisions, the nobility, the clergy, and the peasantry.

SPAIN.

Letters received from Madrid to the 5th instant state that the English Ambassador had addressed inquiries to the Government of Spain concerning the concentration of Spanish troops in Algiers. The reply of Spain is said to have been drawn up with great courtesy, but did not fully explain the reasons of the concentration of troops at this point.

The Madrid journals of the 8th say that six battalions had been disembarked at Ceuta, and that on the 20th ult. the garrison, seconded by a steamer and a gunboat, had commenced an attack on the Moors. In the event of a grand expedition to Morocco taking place, the Infante Don Sebastian, who recently recognised the Queen, will be, according to the *Espana*, "charged to besiege Mogador at the head of a corps d'armée, whilst another corps will attack Ceuta."

MOROCCO.

The Emperor of Morocco is dead. Sidi Mohammed has been proclaimed Emperor at Fez, and in Mequinez. Tranquillity prevails at Tangiers.

Advices received from Algeria state that a troop of Morocco cavalry had attacked two French outposts on the frontiers, and had met with a repulse.

TURKEY.

Advices have been received from Constantinople to the 7th instant.

Disturbances have taken place in Candia, caused by the collection of certain taxes from the Greek inhabitants. Five tax gatherers had been murdered, and two battalions of soldiers have been sent to arrest the chief leaders in this affray. A secret understanding has been discovered among the Cretan refugees in Greece. The principal Greek inhabitants of Crete have forwarded a memorial to the Porte to justify themselves.

A Circassian deputation had arrived at Constantinople, and presented to the ambassadors of the several powers a declaration, protesting against the invasion of their country by Russia, and stating that the whole of their provinces would be forced to submission if abandoned by the Porte.

RUSSIA.

A letter received in Paris from St. Petersburg, dated 30th August, says:—

I have seen it stated in some German journals that the Russian Cabinet insists on the restoration of the Princes of Central Italy. It is not so; of this I can assure you. The solution which would please our Cabinet best would be, first, the annexation of the Duchies to Piedmont, or, if not, the creation of a kingdom of Etruria under Prince Napoleon; but, under any circumstances, the regulation of the Italian question by a Congress, in conformity with the wishes of the Italian people.

The Emperor has decided that, for the future, the prisoners sent to Siberia shall be divided into four categories—the banished convicts; the banished colonists; the exiles who, after their time has expired, are allowed to reside there; and the persons sent to Siberia for State reasons.

Examples of the new liberal ideas which prevail in Russia have been often quoted of late, and the fol-

lowing is another instance:—The works of Mickiewicz, which were so severely prohibited in Russia, that the very reading of them entailed the punishment of exile, have just been reprinted at Warsaw, where the surveillance in such matters was even more strict than at St. Petersburg. The translation of the works of the great poet by M. Christian Ostrowski is now freely circulated in the Russian empire.

The Emperor Alexander has given his assent to the establishment of a line of telegraph from Moscow to the river Amoor at the expense of the government, and has granted a provisional concession for the construction of a line of railway from Kiev to Odessa, with a branch from Kiev to Kurk. The trunk line will be of great utility to the wheat-producing south-eastern districts.

The *Journal de St. Petersburg* publishes an article which, after describing the increased freedom of the press, says, "We, therefore, think it our duty to give a formal denial to any assertion tending to misrepresent the position of the press towards the government. We are authorised to declare in the most categorical manner that the Russian journals, or those supposed to be such, do not represent anything else but their own opinions; that the government is not in the position either to approve or disapprove them, still far less to accept the responsibility under any form whatsoever."

AMERICA.

Colonel T. B. Shaffner has sailed from Boston in the bark Wyman, on a voyage of exploration to the North Atlantic, in search of a feasible route for a line of telegraphic communication between America and Europe, by way of Greenland, Iceland, the Faroe Islands and Scotland; his object being to examine the seas, the bays, and the lands contemplated to be traversed.

The papers contain notices of the brilliant appearance of the aurora borealis.

Disturbances had again broken out in Kansas.

The *Ohio State Journal* mentions the manumitting of twenty-one slaves, men and women, the property of the late Mr. Pleasant Burnet, of Mecklenburg county, Virginia. Only those of his slaves who had served faithfully, and who were capable of taking care of themselves, were manumitted. Some good land and tools were provided for them.

Mr. Fortune, in a letter to the *Washington Constitution*, says his success in cultivating the tea plant in America far exceeds his most sanguine expectations. He also states that the tea plantations in Upper India are succeeding admirably.

From Mexico we learn that Juarez was carrying out his reforms with increased energy in Vera Cruz, and his government was evidently gaining strength and confidence.

American advices from Nicaragua assert that the United States treaty with that Republic had been ratified, that the French treaty will have to be essentially amended before it is accepted, and that Sir W. G. Ouseley's will be totally rejected. The Republic, it is also stated, declines to give any Power special privileges over the Nicaragua route.

INDIA.

The Aden telegram, of the 21st ult., sends the following news:—

CALCUTTA, Aug. 8.—European intelligence has been received here through the Red Sea Telegraph for the first time.

The civil employes have raised objections to the threatened diminution of their salaries.

Lord Clyde, in general orders, warns Europeans of the disadvantage of taking discharge; only a few have withdrawn their names. The number of discharged in Bengal will reach 6,000.

The rebel fugitives in the mountains of Nepal number about 8,000 men.

The Sikhs on the Nepal frontiers have had two successful engagements with rebels there.

The Ottoman, from Bombay, with dates to the 21st, has arrived. Some excitement exists among the Mohammedans of the Punjab.

The 5th and 6th Regiments of Madras Cavalry have shown symptoms of disaffection at Hyderabad.

The telegraph from Kurrachee to Lahore is completed.

The import market has improved. Prices were higher. The general export market has improved. Cotton was in demand at higher prices.

CHINA.

REPULSE OF THE BRITISH EXPEDITION.

A telegram, of which, as it arrived in cypher, the substance only can be given, was received on Monday at the Foreign-office, through Alexandria and Constantinople, from Mr. Rumbold, Secretary to her Majesty's Missions in China, dated August 29:—

"Admiral Hope arrived off the Peiho River on the 17th of June, and found that the fortifications had been rebuilt, but no guns or men were visible.

"The entrance into the river was barred with booms and stakes.

"The Plenipotentiaries joined the squadron on the 20th, and no notice having been taken of the announcement of their arrival, an attempt was made on the 25th to force a passage, when on a sudden batteries, supported by a Mongol force, of apparently 20,000 men, were unmasked, and opened a destructive fire.

"After a severe action, the squadron was obliged

to withdraw, with the loss of the Cormorant, the Lee, and the Plover, and 464 killed and wounded.

"The French had 14 killed and wounded out of 60.

"The Plenipotentiaries have returned to Shanghai.

"The rest of China is reported quiet.

"No fears are entertained about Canton, but the Tartar troops had been disarmed as a matter of precaution."

A further telegram, received from her Majesty's agent and Consul-General in Egypt, mentions that 7 officers were killed and 17 wounded. Admiral Hope and Captains Shadwell and Vansittart are mentioned as being wounded, but the other names are too obscurely given in the telegram to be safely published.

Another despatch states that among the wounded are 22 officers. It is stated that the American Ambassador has been admitted to Peking. The hope of the treaty being carried out is given up, and a fresh war is considered imminent.

The following paragraph has appeared in a French paper:—

We are assured that M. de Sercey, who was sent by the French Government on a secret mission to India, has drawn, in a report addressed to M. Walewski, a very gloomy picture of the situation of that country.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

According to advices from the Havannah, the slave-trade is going on briskly.

The Prince Regent of Prussia has left Ostend for Baden-Baden.

It appears that only six vessels were wrecked in the Houghly in the cyclone on the 26th of July.

The two young Princes of Leuchtenberg have arrived at Ostend, as well as Prince Nicholas Esterhazy and his son Prince Paul.

A Maine law exists in the far distant island of Tahiti. A French trader has just lost his stock in trade, and been fined 250 dols. for selling liquor to a native.

Prince Alfred was received at Paris (*en route to Marseilles*) by Lord Cowley, who came from Chantilly for that purpose, and breakfasted at the British Embassy. The young Prince left Paris for his destination in the evening.

A person who disgraces the name of Wright, and is a British subject, is stated by the *Surinam Gazette* to have purchased 234 slaves. The Anti-Slavery Society have memorialised the Government, and Lord Wodehouse has called upon the British Consul to make a report.

MR. BRIGHT ON PUBLIC AFFAIRS.

The recent election of Mr. Leatham for the borough of Huddersfield was celebrated on Thursday evening by a public banquet, at which upwards of 3,000 ladies and gentlemen were present. The chair was taken by Mr. Hales, the chairman of Mr. Leatham's election committee, and among the guests were Mr. Bright, M.P., Mr. Baines, M.P., Mr. Crossley, M.P., and the most influential members of the Liberal party in the district. The company were accommodated in the same large tent in which the *soirée* to Mr. Cobden was held a few weeks ago at Rochdale. Letters of apology for unavoidable absence had been received from Mr. Cobden, Mr. Bazley, and Mr. Hadfield. After the passing of a resolution rejoicing in the success of the late election Mr. LEATHAM addressed the meeting at considerable length, but his speech related chiefly to local politics and the circumstances of his recent election. He was loudly cheered.

Mr. BRIGHT proposed the following resolution:— That in the opinion of this meeting the great question of Parliamentary Reform, involving a more faithful representation of the people, greater purity of election, a wiser and more economical expenditure of public money, and an administration of national affairs more consistent with national interests, demands the immediate attention of the Legislature, and ought not to be postponed beyond the first opportunity for a satisfactory settlement.

The hon. gentleman, in his preliminary remarks, said that the vast mass of the people had no representation; we had a representative Government in name, but not in reality. After recounting the history of the new Parliaments for the last four or five general elections, he thus alluded to the last:—

We have recently had another general election under the auspices of Lord Derby, and what has been the result? The transference of seven men from our side of the House would have given Lord Derby a majority which would have enabled him, at least for a time, to maintain himself in power. I have mentioned these facts to show you that for many years past, whatever may have been the opinions of the people, the returns made by the constituencies have given no certain majority in Parliament, and that your Government, whether it has been the Government of Lord Derby, or the Government of Lord Palmerston, or the Government of any other Minister, has been faced by a numerous and powerful Opposition, which has rendered it unable, even if willing, to do those things which you the Liberal people of Huddersfield and England wish your Government to do. The consequence has been that for many years past there has been only what we call wasted sessions of Parliament, and I am so distressed, so weary, so disgusted, and at times so hopeless, that I often at the end of a useless session think myself a fool above all other fools for spending my time, my labour, my life in the House of Commons, and am half resolved, as a duty to myself and my family, to seek the only office that possibly I may ever hold—the office of steward of the Chiltern Hundreds.

Having remarked that taxation had increased, and nothing but the industry of the people enabled them to bear up against it, Mr. Bright thus referred to the Church of England:—

Take the simple question of Church-rates. For twenty years it has been discussed in Parliament—for sixteen in my hearing—with the same arguments and the same facts. It was only during the last session that two eminent leaders of the party consented for the first time to vote for the entire abolition of Church-rates. Why is it that they have come to this conclusion at last? Because your parishes would not pay the rates. We have archbishops and bishops who receive salaries from 5,000*l.* to 15,000*l.* a-year. (Cries of "Shame!") It is well known at the same time that there are hundreds of meritorious clergymen, curates, and others, who have barely sufficient to keep their families in the very lowest degree of comfort. The question I now raise is, not whether we should have an Established Church or not, but whether the vast revenues of the Church should not be allotted with some moderate degree of fairness to the various workers in that vineyard wherein to labour is the highest honour which can befall a man. If it be necessary to have an Established Church with millions of revenue, surely it is just that those revenues should be distributed with some regard to the wants of the clergymen and to the amount of service they perform.

The hon. gentleman next referred to the law of primogeniture, and said:—

If a man possessing landed, or what they call real property, leaves it without a will, his eldest son steps quietly into the possession of the whole of it. Younger sons and all the daughters are cast upon the world so far as that property is concerned. A gentleman who lives not far from here, and who has himself suffered grievously from the injustice of a parent, used to say that if younger sons and daughters are thus to be treated, those who bring them into the world ought to adopt the plan which is ordinarily taken when there are too many puppies or too many kittens. Surely, at all events, if the law permits—and I do not complain of the law—every man to leave as he likes, in such portions as he likes, the property he has to bequeath, nothing could be more reasonable than in the case of intestates to act upon the same rule which is followed where personal property is concerned, and make an equal and honest distribution among those who are entitled to share upon the grounds alike of natural affection and common justice. Now, a word with regard to another question connected with land—the question of transfer of land. I was down in Wales last week, and in passing along the banks of the Severn a gentleman pointed out to me that we were travelling through an estate which somebody had bought for a very moderate sum within a very short period, and it took him, he believed, six years to get the title to it. So complex, bewildering, and utterly beyond the solution of the ablest lawyer is the question of title to half the landed estates in England, and yet you cannot get your Parliament to alter it. Your Parliament touches this question as though it were going to be caught in a trap. Nothing equals the obtuseness of a landed proprietor about land; and every landowner fancies that if you make it transfer more easy in some way or other, it will slip out of his grasp, and, therefore, he is against every proposition for improvement.

Mr. Bright next attacked the system at the Horse Guards, as based on interest and jobbery, and instanced the case of a boy of fourteen who had been entrapped into enlisting, and had only been sent back to his home after two months, and that at length only on account of Mr. Bright's urgent remonstrances. He then read a report of the recent flogging case at Woolwich, and asked if these things were done with the consent of the people of England. Alluding to the navy and its expenditure, Mr. Bright referred to the article in the *Times* which called on him or on Mr. Cobden to save 5,00,000*l.* and man our ships, remarking that to talk of economy in the House of Commons would be like "whistling to the winds."

You who have been in the gallery of the House of Commons know well that I have opposite to me there a phalanx, when they are all there of some 300 members—that is, of the Tory party—and I am not about to exclude all on our side from what I am going to say about them; but I will undertake to say, and, what is more, to prove, that if you will take those 300 men, and add up everything which they pay directly and indirectly in taxes to the State, and put it on one side of the ledger, and on the other side put everything which they and their immediate families receive from the State in appointments and salaries in one branch of the public service or another, then it will appear that they receive three times, I believe five times, I think I should not err if I said ten times, as much as they pay. Why, then, am I to be asked to go to their stolid phalanx of tax received and tax expended, and to beg and implore them to be more moderate in the use of the public money? Every addition of a million to our taxes and to the State revenue is adding another stake to the parsimony of the privileged classes of England, and until you come to this point that you look them in the face and say, "Parliament shall not be the instrument of the House of Lords or of the great territorial proprietors, but shall fairly represent the great body of the people of England," there is no remedy for the grievance of which you complain.

Having observed with regard to India that there had been no real change in the government of that country, whether under Lord Stanley or Sir Charles Wood, Mr. Bright thus referred to the financial condition of England:—

You paid 65,000,000*l.* last year, and this year it will be 70,000,000*l.* in taxes. If you come to look at the mode in which these taxes are raised you will find that probably there is not 15,000,000*l.* out of the 70,000,000*l.*, and I am sure there is not 20,000,000*l.*, nor anything near it, which is raised directly from property of any kind; that the great bulk of the taxes were levied upon articles which are consumed by all the people of the country, and that every working man in good employment, with fair wages and a moderate amount of comfort, pays a very much larger per centage on his income than I believe, do any of the richer and more powerful population of the kingdom. At your Custom-houses at the different ports they raise 24,000,000*l.*; by the

Excise duties they raise 18,000,000*l.* a year; by the stamps (a great portion of which are connected with trade) they raise 8,000,000*l.* a year; on the Post-office they raise more than 3,000,000*l.* a year, and the only taxes which can be said to fall upon property directly are the Land-tax and the Income-tax, and the Legacy and Probate duties. With regard to these last duties, land and houses do not pay more than one-third, I believe not more than one-fourth, of that which is paid by all other descriptions of property in the country. Mr. Bright asked how, under our present form of government, matters could be otherwise:—

You have a Government with all the power of an absolute Government, but without the responsibility of an absolute Government. You have a Government which consists of about 400 great, some of them rich, all of them titled families, and they are assisted and buttressed up by all the untitled territorial possessors throughout the United Kingdom. They rule you, and they tax you, and they spend your taxes freely. Now, I have not the slightest animosity against these people. I like them to be in their own place; but their own place is not, to my thinking, governing without my consent, nor governing you without your consent. Let them have, then, fair play in the country. Let every man, be his blood as old as I was going to say, Adam, but then the blood of all of us would be as old as that, and I suppose, like old wine, it may be kept too old; but let their blood be as old as is the boast of those who came over here with William the Conqueror, let them have fair play in the country; but let everybody else have fair play also. I do not find among this class any pre-eminence either in art or in literature, in industry, or in commerce, or in the science of legislation, or in the practice of administration. I never met with a lord, or a man of title, or a man of family, or a man of "blood," or a man boasting of his ancestry, but I could match him in any of his qualities to which I have referred; but notwithstanding this, that class has ruled us for 170 years, and the time, in my opinion, not of their final extinction, but the time when they will be reduced to a participation with the whole people of the country in the government of the country, I hope is rapidly drawing nigh. What has been the general result—and with this I shall conclude my speech—of the legislation and the administration of your governing class for 170 years? When they took hold of your government your national debt was a mere nothing—not more than 500,000*l.* or 600,000*l.* They have raised it to the sum of nearly 800,000,000*l.*—a sum exceeding in amount, I believe, all the other national debts of all the other kingdoms of the globe. Your taxation is greater—much greater than that of any other nation of equal number in the world. You have had, I believe, since that time more years of warfare than any other nation in the world pretending to be civilised and Christian has experienced; and, at the same time, you have a larger percentage of your population without any visible property than is to be found in any other Christian nation of the globe. Well, until anybody can overthrow these assertions, and can prove that I state what is not true, I ask you, can any man say that this has been a wise, and just, and paternal, and moral government of this great and important kingdom? Look at your vast industry; look at your hours of labour; look at the wonderful productiveness of your industry. All this which you have done has enabled you to bear these vast burdens, but, in consequence of these burdens, of this bad legislation, and this maladministration, you, the people of England, although your condition of late has been greatly improving, you are not in the enjoyment of the results of your industry to anything like the extent you would have been if you had had for 170 years a Government that could fairly claim to be just and economical in the expenditure of the resources of the country. Well, now, what do I ask? Injustice to anybody? No; not the least. I have never shown myself, as it is termed, the mere demagogue who panders to the cry of an ignorant, prejudiced multitude, against his own light and knowledge and conscience. I have been as free to withstand what I felt were the errors of the people as I am now ready to withstand and to condemn the errors and the injustice of the Government; but I say that if the people governed—unless we are less virtuous and less intelligent than even our rulers flatter us by telling us that we are—if the people governed, instead of a class, the nation and humanity would gain. It is for this, and this alone, that we demand a better and free representation. We believe that it would be the highest wisdom, looking a little ahead, for our governing class to concede it, and we are as convinced as we are of our existence that the permanent power, welfare, peace, and grandeur of this nation depend upon our obtaining that which we seek—a fair and free representation of the whole people in the Parliament of England. (Prolonged cheers.)

The resolution was carried with much cheering. Mr. CROSSLEY, M.P., moved, and Mr. BAINES, M.P., seconded the third resolution:—

That the tranquil state of the country at the present moment and that the existing condition of our representative system, which has been condemned by the leading statesmen of all parties, render the present a favourable time for the settlement of the Reform question, and in the opinion of this meeting it will be the duty of all shades of sincere and earnest Reformers to unite in assisting to carry the best bill which it may appear practicable to obtain in the ensuing session of Parliament.

The motion was carried, and the proceedings concluded about ten o'clock with votes of thanks to the speakers and chairman.

STATISTICS.

REPORT OF THE LUNACY COMMISSIONERS.—The Lunacy Commissioners, in their annual report, condemn the management in some public as well as private asylums. On New Year's-day last there remained on hand 15,842 lunatics, of whom 1,673 were deemed curable; 11 were found lunatic by inquisition, 326 were criminals, and 1,354 were chargeable to counties or boroughs. 1,858 lunatics remained in hospitals on the 1st of January, 1859; 904 were admitted, and 607 discharged (341 recovered) last year. In the metropolitan licensed houses there were 2,551 lunatics on hand last New Year's-day (331 deemed curable, 132 found lunatic, and 36 criminals). 119 only were chargeable to the public. 1,287 were private, and 1,264 pauper lu-

natics. In the provincial houses 2,523 lunatics remained on the 1st of January last, of whom 179 were chargeable (413 only deemed curable). Thus, there were altogether 22,774 lunatics in duration on the 1st of January, 1859 (plus 137 in the naval hospitals), and of these 2,773 were deemed curable, 300 were lunatics by inquisition, 682 were criminals, and 1,652 chargeable to counties or boroughs. 4,889 of the 22,911 were private, and 18,022 pauper patients.

EMIGRATION.—In the year 1858 18,159 persons emigrated from this country, through the agency of the Emigration Commission, at an expense to the commissioners of 252,750*l.*—viz., 6,496 to New South Wales, 5,504 to Victoria, 3,712 to South Australia, 198 to Western Australia, 14 to Tasmania, 2,034 to the Cape, and 201 to Natal. Besides the emigration from the United Kingdom, there emigrated under the control of the Emigration Commissioners 7,157 persons from the East to the West Indies, and 811 persons from the West to the East Indies. The cost of this emigration being defrayed almost entirely in the colonies, the commissioners are unable to state its amount. In connexion with the emigration conducted by the commissioners, they are public accountants to a large amount. The sums received and expended by them in 1858 were 331,077*l.* and 312,878*l.* respectively.

COOLIE IMMIGRATION.—The total number of Coolie immigrants introduced into Martinique from the French possessions in India, &c., between the years 1853 and 1858, inclusive, was 4,787. The average ratio of mortality was 2.64 per cent.

POOR-RATES AND PAUPERISM.—A Government report, compiled from information collected at 645 union workhouses in various parts of the United Kingdom, has been printed. The aggregate population of the 645 places by the census of 1851 is 17,669,448; estimated to the date of the returns, it is 19,430,000; and the total number of paupers on the 1st of January, 1859, is 867,543, the in-door paupers being 126,613 in the number. This gives the proportion of paupers as 1 in 22, or 4.46 per cent. on the estimated population. All the figures, it may be observed, are less than those which correspond for preceding years. 20.1 per cent. of the whole number of paupers are males, 42.8 females, 36.9 children, and 0.2 vagrants. There are 374,783 able-bodied paupers, and 455,730 who are not able-bodied, the remainder being either insane or vagrants. The greater number of the able-bodied class, however, appear to be women. The percentage to the whole number of paupers of able-bodied men is only 8.9, that of women is 27.8. The not able-bodied men 27.9 per cent., the corresponding women 54.5 per cent.

THE BALLOT IN AMERICA.

Mr. Clarke, an American, has addressed a letter to the Hon. F. H. Berkeley, the President of the Ballot Society, denying that voting is always taken in the United States by "open ballot." Each State fixes for itself the status of its voters and the manner of voting; and very few States have laws similar to Massachusetts to regulate the ballot.

In the State of Ohio, where I reside, the ballot is not open as in Massachusetts. The voter appears at the polls with his ballot written or printed, usually printed, and hands it folded to one of the trustees (or judges) of the election, who announces the voter's name, which is registered by the clerk, and the trustee to whom the ballot was given immediately deposits the same in the ballot box; no one but the voter himself knowing for whom the ballot was given.

The uses of different coloured ballots, and of committees "dogging" the voter to intimidate him or influence his vote, referred to by Mr. Dana as practised in Massachusetts, is seldom resorted to except in our large cities in seasons of high political excitement, and then even it has had but little influence on the voter.

I do not presume to write you this to argue the advantages of the secret ballot, nor to relate the perfection of the system in operation when it has been adopted, but to you, as its champion in this country, I wish to correct a false impression which seems to prevail, that the secret ballot has been tried and been abandoned as a failure in America. Not so; it has, on the contrary, been found to work admirably, and I do not know of a single State, save Massachusetts (which always had her eccentricities) where the system has been tried and not permanently adopted.

Court, Official, and Personal News.

The weather at Balmoral has been much finer than in the metropolis, and the Royal Family generally seem thoroughly to enjoy the change. The Prince has also been more fortunate than usual in his sport.—*Court Journal.*

After a sojourn of nearly two months at Edinburgh, the Prince of Wales left Holyrood Palace on Saturday morning for Balmoral. During the stay of his Royal Highness at Edinburgh he has gone through a regular course in different departments of study, and has three times a-week attended the chemical lectures of Professor Playfair at the University.

The Queen, through her private secretary, Col. Phipps, has forwarded the sum of 3*l.* to Mr. Bransome, tailor, Crichton-street, Cardiff, whose wife was recently confined of three children. We (*Cardiff Guardian*) understand that the three infants, who were born alive, have since died.

The Duke of Cambridge arrived at Dover on Friday evening, after a short visit to the continent.

The Right Hon. William Cowper is the solitary member of the Administration in town, and is now daily at work in his office.

On Thursday the Earl of Carlisle and the chief Secretary, Mr. Cardwell, accompanied by a distinguished party, visited the denounced schools of the National Board at Marlborough-street, Dublin. The viceregal party were received by several of the Commissioners, amongst whom was Dean Meyler, Mr. Serjeant O'Hagan, and Master Murphy, who are Roman Catholics.

The Right Hon. Benjamin Disraeli, M.P., will visit Manchester during the last week of October. He has promised to address the members and friends of the Institutional Association of Lancashire and Cheshire, embracing 110 Mechanics' Institutions, and to distribute the prizes and certificates to the successful candidates at the late examination held at the Manchester and Blackburn centres of the association.

The Right Hon. T. Milner Gibson has been rusticated on the French coast, and is at present at Dieppe. It is understood the right hon. gentleman returns to England next week, and will make a short stay in town.

Viscount Palmerston opened the sporting season at Broadlands, on Wednesday, by going out partridge shooting with a new double-barrelled gun, and pursuing the game with an eagerness and a gusto which no one could thoroughly appreciate, or even believe, without seeing.—*Court Journal*.

Mr. Crossley, M.P., has purchased the mansion and grounds of Belsfield, the residence of the late Baroness de Steinberg, situated at Bowness, on the lake Windermere, for 11,600*l*.

Lord Teynham, who recently declared his adhesion to the general principle of "Manhood Suffrage," has written a letter in support of his views, in which he lays down ability to read as the only qualification to be attached to the exercise of the power of voting.

Miscellaneous News.

SUICIDE WITH A RED-HOT POKER.—Woodgate, a working blacksmith in Exeter, repeatedly ran a red hot poker into his abdomen, from which injuries he has since died. When asked why he did it, he said, "For the want of the grace of God." The evidence at the inquest went to prove that the deceased was not drunk at the time; but in a silent, stupid state.

PUBLICANS ERECTING A DRINKING FOUNTAIN.—An application was made last week to the City Act Committee of Bath on behalf of the Licensed Victuallers' Association of that place, for a site on which to erect a public cold water drinking fountain. The Mayor supported the application, and a committee was appointed to inspect a site which was named, and report upon it.—*Morning Herald*.

THE TRIAL OF DR. SMETHURST.—Eleven of the coroner's jury in the Smethurst case have written to the daily papers denying a report to the effect that the whole of the jury had agreed to a memorial for a remission of the sentence of Dr. Smethurst. Such a statement is (they say) entirely false. They still adhere to the decision they came to, believing it to be strictly in accordance with the evidence adduced.

SOCIAL CONDITION OF THE MINING POPULATION.—There is reason to believe that a Royal Commission will be issued before the end of the year to inquire into the social condition of the mining population. In anticipation of this event, the Secretary to the Miners' Amalgamated Council has issued an address to the miners, in which he urges them to communicate to their respective district Secretaries particulars of all grievances.—*Newcastle Guardian*.

THE WESTMINSTER CLOCK CHIMES.—The quarter-chimes of the great clock at Westminster commenced regularly playing on Wednesday morning. The first stroke on the great bell, and not the quarter-chimes, indicates the hour by Greenwich mean time. The chimes at the first, second, and third quarters begin to strike at those times respectively. Persons hearing the clock at long distances must remember that the sound takes four-and-a-half seconds to travel a mile.

DEATH OF A SPANISH DUCHESS IN A BALL-ROOM.—The Marquis of Miraflores gave a banquet, followed by a dance at La Granja, on Wednesday last; the Duchess of Ahumada was the gayest of guests, and conversed with more than her wonted *esprit* and animation. In the midst of all this glitter and gaiety and splendour she sunk upon her chair, and let fall her fan from her hand. When the fan was presented to her, the hand from which it had fallen was cold and stiffening, and she who had wielded it was a corpse.—*Court Journal*.

BURNT TO DEATH.—Between twelve and one o'clock on Friday, Miss Julia Lawe, daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel Lawe, Madras engineers, was going out with some of the other members of the family to a pleasure excursion. When just dressed, and before leaving the house, she went into the kitchen, where preserves were being made at the fire. It is believed that she stood on the fender. The flames caught her clothes, and before any assistance could be rendered she was become one mass of flame. Her garments were of light inflammable material, furnishing ready food for the fire. No help was near. Her piercing screams brought the footman to her assistance, who endeavoured to extinguish the flame, but ineffectually. Her sister, a young girl of fourteen years of age, being in one of the bedrooms, and hearing the screams, snatched a blanket from the bed, ran down stairs with it, flung it over the flames, and succeeded in extinguishing them, but not before the young lady had been so severely burnt as to render all chance of recovery hopeless. She lingered until between five

and six o'clock, when she expired. After the accident she became perfectly aware that she could not survive, and she evinced the utmost resignation to her fate and anxiety for her eternal welfare. The Rev. J. Woodroffe was speedily in attendance on her, and his ministrations much consoled the youthful sufferer. The deceased was about twelve years of age. A sister was married a fortnight ago, and her family have now from the height of rejoicing been plunged into the deepest sorrow.—*Cork Constitution*.

THE NATIONAL DEFENCES COMMITTEE.—The Defence Commission, consisting of General Sir H. D. Jones, Sir F. Abbot, General Cameron, Colonel Lefroy, Captain Key, R.N., and Mr. Ferguson—recently appointed by the House of Commons to inquire into the state of the national defences,—were at Portland on Thursday, and made a long inspection of the fortification works now in progress for the defence of the harbour. The Commission will probably continue their investigations some time longer, as the works to be examined and those in contemplation are of a most formidable character, and will doubtless make the island and harbour of Portland the most secure of any we possess, not excepting Gibraltar or Malta. The breakwater is making rapid progress, and has already advanced about 2,400 yards from the north-eastern extremity of the island, and shelters an anchorage of upwards of 1,200 acres. The number of men employed in the construction of these great works is over 700, in addition to 1,000 convicts, and is augmenting daily. The following ships are now in Portland Harbour:—The screw line-of-battle ships Edgar, 91; Neptune, 91; Blenheim, 60; and the steam frigate Imperieuse, 50.

THE CHOLERA AT HAMBURG.—The following account of the fearful ravages which the cholera has been recently making at Hamburg we take from the Hamburg correspondence of the *Allgemeine Zeitung*:—

The cholera, which is now dying out, has swept away very considerable numbers in this city. According to official statements, the first symptoms of the disease showed themselves on the 3rd of June. At first the number of cases was small, but the contagion rapidly spread and it daily increased. At the end of July, it reached its height. On one day, the 24th of July, no fewer than ninety-four persons were seized with the epidemic, in addition to those who were already ill. From that day, however, the disease gradually gave way—at first slowly, but afterwards with greater rapidity. By the 25th of August the number of cases had reached that of 1,616, of which 900 had taken place in the month of July alone. At the time of its greatest virulence the disease was fatal to two-thirds of those taken ill, at a later time to only one-half. The accounts we received from the small towns of Mecklenburg with reference to the ravages which the cholera has made there, are most distressing. Some places have been absolutely decimated, and whoever wished to escape the epidemic sought safety in flight. The little town of Goldberg, whose inhabitants did not altogether amount to more than 2,500, has been very nearly emptied in this way. At the end of August, thirty persons died daily in this place alone, and lay dead, with no one to bury them. A dearth of provisions even came on, for the country people round dreaded to enter the devoted town.

CHRISTIAN BOND OF BROTHERHOOD.—The London members of the above society celebrated its second anniversary on Wednesday evening, September 7th, by a soiree at the Bloomsbury Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, in Queen's-square. The Rev. Hugh Allen, M.A., presided. The Christian Bond of Brotherhood was established for the purpose of bringing into communication the earnest-minded of every class throughout the country, without reference to sect or creed, for mutual, intellectual, and religious improvement. Its operations are carried on by means of *MS. Magazines*, circulating monthly through the sections of six members each into which the society is divided, by private correspondence, by social gatherings in various districts, and by a printed quarterly journal entitled "*Earnest Pages*," consisting of the best of the papers contributed to the *MS. Magazines*. From the second annual report it appears that the society now numbers upwards of 500 members, residing in almost every part of the United Kingdom, and comprises within its ranks representatives of all the leading denominations in different grades of social rank. There are clergy in the exercise of the ministry and students preparing for its duties; town missionaries, scripture readers, lay preachers, Sunday-school teachers, officers of public philanthropic and religious institutions, heads of public and private schools, journalists and contributors to periodical literature, and persons engaged in various other occupations. The rev. chairman spoke of the society and its past operations in terms of high commendation, and strongly urged all present to enlist themselves in its ranks. The Christian world was, he was glad to say, ripe for such an organisation, and he hoped soon to see the annual meeting of this association take its place as one of the most interesting of the "*May Meetings*." Mr. Edmund Fry and other gentlemen also addressed the meeting on the importance of Christian unity, and the practical exhibition of it afforded by the progress of this society. Meetings were also held on the same evening in York, Dundee, and other towns—that at Dundee under the presidency of the Rev. Geo. Gilfillan. The proceedings were of a very interesting character.

The Society of Arts have revived the project for a great exhibition, which was abandoned on account of the state of the Continent. It was at that time intended to have it in 1861; but 1862 is now proposed.

Literature.

Characteristics of the Gospel Miracles. Sermons preached before the University of Cambridge: with Notes. By BROOKE FOSS WESTCOTT, M.A. Cambridge: Macmillan and Co.

"THOUGH much has been written," says Mr. Westcott, "both in old and modern times, with great beauty and wisdom on the Miracles of the Gospels, I do not remember to have seen any attempt to combine them into one whole as an Epiphany of Christ." Preaching before the Cambridge University on the three Sundays after Epiphany, the subject was suggested by the services for those days; and the attempt was made to exhibit "one of the many harmonies of Holy Scripture which seems to have been commonly disregarded." Mr. Westcott is awake to the danger there is "lest a student obtrude his own fancies" into the treatment of such a subject, and "confound an essential unity with a designed unity": but inasmuch as "the narratives of the Gospel admit of the most manifold combinations, not because they are constructed artificially, but because they are true records of the Truth," he has "roughly outlined" such "contrasts and analogies of the Gospel-miracles" as will, he thinks, substantially present themselves to every faithful and simple-minded student; and expects that "the symmetry and unity of the entire group" will be readily recognised, while, by such a combination, "very much of the permanent meaning" of the miracles severally will be more clearly brought out.

The view of the miracles from which Mr. Westcott starts, in his first discourse, is this:—"The miracles are essentially a part of the revelation, and not merely a proof of it: pledges of a redemption wrought, foreshadows of a redemption realised";—a view to which more justice has been done by several modern writers than Mr. Westcott's words will to some, perhaps, seem to imply. He proceeds to notice the change which has taken place since the last age, in the position of the question of miracles:—"at the beginning of the last century they were singled out as the master-proof of Christianity: now they are kept back as difficulties in the way of its reception." This state of things is described as "the product of our peculiar civilisation," and especially of "the proud advances of physical science," which has "invested the idea of law with an absolute majesty." It is inevitable, "as long as men remain the same, that fresh knowledge should bring fresh doubts"; yet, the balance of strength and temptation is equally poised, and "the thought which suggests the doubt, will teach us to answer it—the same spirit of wide generalisation which leads us to group the phenomena of nature under great and simple laws, will aid us to contemplate the facts of the Gospel as parts of a complete whole"; and eventually the miracles will be found to "belong properly to the believer and not to the doubter"—to be "a treasure rather than a bulwark";—in their inmost sense instruction, and not evidence;—lessons of wisdom rather than displays of omnipotence, types of the Lord's working and partial applications of the great mystery of His coming.

The miracles of our Lord are most naturally arranged according to their reference to Nature, Man, and the Spirit-world,—such an inhering division at the same time marks "the universality of their teaching." "Now they appear peculiarly as works of dominion, and nature yields once more to man the pledges of his sovereignty: now they are embodied in works of love, and man welcomes in his own person the types of his restoration: now they are shown in works of judgment, and the great adversary announces, in the confession of despair, the advent of his hopeless ruin." Again, the miracles on Nature have a twofold character, "answering to the twofold relation of Christ to the world which He made and which He upholds,"—"some are works of Power, in which the Creator is revealed to us in His absolute freedom; others are works of Providence, in which the Preserver is seen present in the order which reflects His will." The characteristics of these severally are thoughtfully discriminated by our author; and these "essentially *kingly* works" are shown to have this special importance for us,—that "an answer of power is given to the wants of men, and an answer of providence to their labours"; "in the face of the past laws of nature, we are taught not to stand idly waiting, or even idly praying, but to work on bravely, each with our scanty means, each in our proper places, as knowing that God, in his own good time, will bless both us and them";—and we have "signs" given us, "enough to kindle our faith, enough to raise us from a blind idolatry of physical laws," telling us "that we are not bound up in a system which is eternal and unchangeable," "that there is yet before us a noble transformation, a higher life," and that "the beginning of this is already made." But if the miracles on Nature form "an

epiphany of sovereignty," those wrought on Man as the victim of disease and death are "an epiphany of mercy"—in the one we see the image of a Lord, in the other of a Saviour,—and the signs of a coming restoration are herein plain and manifold. These miracles on Man, "viewed in their moral aspect, fall into three classes, which express the varied sources of all Divine fellowship:—at one time the blessing is granted to the prayer of the sufferer, at another to the mediation of friends, and at another it springs from the spontaneous mercy of Him who marks the secret or unconscious wish no less than the open cry":—"they are works of faith, of intercession, of love." A suggestive arrangement of the miracles wrought on Man is then made by the author; and even if the characteristic of one or two seem lost, or somewhat violently brought under the proposed scheme, fuller consideration will, perhaps, with many, as with ourselves, lead to a higher appreciation of this attempt at a distribution and combination of our Lord's works of healing, according to the point of contact for His redeeming power with the life of men.

It is in the discourse on miracles of the Spirit-world that Mr. Westcott comes most directly across the path of modern tendencies in the interpretation of the Gospels. He holds to "the reality of demoniacal possession"—says that "it is stated so unequivocally by the Evangelists, that no supposition consistently with their veracity can explain it away." Besides, the question is not one merely of the extent of the natural knowledge of the evangelists, or of their indifference to the erroneous conceptions of their age and country on such a matter,—"it touches nearly on our spiritual life." Mr. Westcott hardly discusses the subject—he only intimates his own opinion, and throws out a few pregnant suggestions. Amongst others, the suggestion is made, that "In its outward characteristics the evangelic possession was not more startling than some of the well-known epidemics of the middle ages, or even than forms of what may be called contagious frenzy in much later times;" and that "on a wide view of the life of mankind it seems as if such afflictions spring out of the moral condition of the times in which they occur, and exhibit in visible shapes the struggles that are going on within"—showing the intimate relation "between the inner life of a people and their physical state, and the prevailing thoughts and tempers of men reflected in types of disease prevalent among them." It is a subject, truly, on which we know but little, but enough, even from recent facts, to arrest any hasty judgment against the reality of "possession." Mr. Westcott treats our Lord's miracles on demoniacs as differing characteristically from the miracles of healing:—"They are tests not only of the faith of those who seek the blessing, but also of those who witness it;—they see them, and their own spiritual state is reflected in the opinion which they form of them; and in this widest sense they are miracles of judgment."—they are also signs of "an absolute antagonism with evil,"—"the presence of Christ was then outwardly, as it ever is really, the touchstone of evil,"—and these works of sovereign righteousness "form an epiphany of judgment, as evil is destroyed from before the face of the Holy One."

To the sermons we have thus somewhat fully described, as nearly as possible in Mr. Westcott's own words, there is added another on "The Conversion of St. Paul," as furnishing a practical instance of the lessons the previous discourses convey. It is a noble sermon—in both thought and language. As a whole, this book is scarcely what we anticipated from its title: but it is one for which we are grateful; which we would gladly have seen worked out at greater length; and which, though it may possibly a little encourage an over-subtle and mystic interpretation of the Scriptures, is yet one of the most suggestive *small* books that has been recently added to English Biblical literature,—the fruit equally of rich learning and of devout contemplation.

BRIEF NOTICES.

Paul Morphy, the Chess Champion: an Account of his Career in America and Europe: with a History of Chess and Chess-Clubs in England, and Anecdotes of Famous Players. By AN ENGLISHMAN. (London: William Lay.)—Mr. Morphy is singularly unfortunate in having his "career" chronicled by a satellite who has the spirit of a toad-eater, and writes the English of a valet. If he is an Englishman, as he says, he must have been so unhappy as to live amongst the coarsest Americans till he has caught their vaunting mood and their vulgar manner. Mr. Morphy we believe to be the first of chess-players; but this book is a bare record of the facts that he has played so-and-so, with comments and adulations from the satellite who "was inseparable from him." It is a false promise on the title-page to state that the history of Chess in England shall be given the reader: and even the anecdotes that partly fulfil the remainder of the promise are "boshy," very.—*Sabbath Evening Reading*: by Rev. J. CUMMING, D.D.—*Colossians* and

Thessalonians. (London: Hall and Co.)—This volume has the characteristics of the preceding volumes of the same series,—in some respects it is excellent, in others feeble and unsatisfactory. The main drift of the Epistles is expounded plainly and well; and, with a few exceptions, there is less of *ad captandum* matter, and of incongruous illustration, than may be found in some of the author's works. There are copious extracts from the old writer, Ferguson, so largely quoted in Dr. C.'s former expositions of Paul's epistles, and from Bishop Davenant—both admirable writers.—*Lectures to Young Men*: delivered on various occasions. By J. CUMMING, D.D. (London: Hall and Co.)—All these lectures have had their public. Some were delivered as long ago as 1846. Several of them are in Dr. Cumming's worst manner, trashy and flashy. From those on "Genesis and Geology" and "The Advent," might be selected not a few most striking specimens of balderdash—of the false in fact and in thought, and of astounding confidence in propounding it. Undoubtedly there are good things, and things finely said, in other lectures; but we cannot think it the kind of teaching that will be of real service to our young men.—*The Four Temperaments*: Contemplations on Luke ix. 51–62. By FREDERIC ARNDT, of Berlin. Translated from the German. (London: Thiebroom Brothers.)—The passage on which these sermons are founded is considered as presenting four types of the temperaments common to human nature—John and James of the choleric, the scribe of the sanguine, and the other two disciples mentioned of the phlegmatic and melancholic. The character of these temperaments is described—their virtues, defects, capabilities, and dangers; and the proper influence of religion on them, in modifying and controlling them, and their influence on the manifestations of personal religion, are thoughtfully discussed. The cast of the discourses is German essentially; but they are evangelical in spirit. That they are ingenious and interesting none can deny; but they are not deeply original or of any very high order of excellence.—*Wool and Woollen Manufactures of Great Britain*: a Historical Sketch of Rise, Progress, and Present Position. By SAMUEL BROTHERS. (London: Piper and Co.) Apparently this is a carefully-compiled work;—very readable when dealing with facts,—weak and almost unintelligible when making reflections, or, at least, somewhat confused in stating them. It is really a valuable and interesting chapter in the social history of England that the book attempts; and it is intended to follow and complete it by a natural history of wool, and a mechanical history of the woollen manufacture. The Messrs. Samuel we suppose to be connected with the woollen trade; and, like Rowland of the "Macassar," to have a laudable inclination to excel in the literature of their own trade.—*Closet Devotional Exercises for the Young*: from Ten Years old and upwards. By Rev. ALEXANDER FLETCHER, D.D. (London: Hall and Co.) If such a book be desirable at all—about which we are not decided—Dr. Fletcher probably has the advantage over most men living for its production. Long celebrated as a preacher to children—and celebrated, too, amongst themselves—he should know their habits of thought and feeling well; and be able to meet their need as to devotional assistance. This book is distinguished by the simplicity and brevity of the prayers, and the general suitability of the hymns and passages of Scripture prefixed to them. Yet, sometimes, we confess, the petitions seem to us remote from the living experience of children, and a little too theological. Its services are for morning and evening for the space of three months.—*A Memoir of the Life and Labours of the Rev. W. H. Stowell, D.D.* Edited by W. STOWELL, B.A. (London: Judd and Glass.) Dr. Stowell's life, on the showing of this biography, contained nothing that made a biography indispensable or even desirable, and the only reason that we can conceive of for writing one is, that other Dissenting tutors have had one. Without at all implying an opinion on the painful matters referred to by the biographer, we must honestly express our strong feeling that this book had better not have been written: and that even if we take Dr. Stowell at the biographer's estimate, "the deficiencies of his own share of the work," of which he appears to think lightly, are such as to make the book impossible reading for all who are not prompted by friendship or curiosity to go through with it.—*The Reformers of England and Germany in the 16th Century*: their Intercourse and Correspondence. By H. HEPPK, D.D., of Marburg; translated, with additions, by Revs. HERMANN SCHMET. TAU and B. HARRIS COWPER. (London: Hatchard.)

A historical sketch, bringing out much that is new and interesting in the internal history of the Reformation. To Dr. Heppk's valuable little work the translators have made additions, in a supplement to the first chapter, in the form of notes, and by the publication of "two letters discovered in the British Museum, by Martin Luther and Justice Jonas, and to their knowledge never before published." The book may usefully incline the thoughts of its readers to the subject of union and intercourse between English and German Protestants.—*The Prince of the House of David*: or, Three Years in the Holy City. Edited by the Rev. Professor J. H. INGRAHAM, Mobile. (Hall and Co.) This book is cast in the form of letters from a young Jewess, Adina, to her father, relating the facts, and her own impression of the facts, of the three years' public ministry of our Lord, during which the supposed writer resided in Jerusalem. It narrates clearly and vividly; fills up outlines

in the Scripture story naturally and effectively; and a fair seeming of the truthfulness of Adina's personal story is preserved throughout the chapters we have read. But we do not look with much favour on a *romance of the life of Christ*. The book seems especially to address itself to "the daughters of Israel;" and, if its conception and plan may be defended at all, it is, perhaps, because those to whom Christianity is not yet a religion would hardly otherwise hear the writer's appeal.—*The Bow of Faith*: Old Testament Lessons for Children.—*The Anchor of Hope*: New Testament Lessons for Children. By MARIA WRIGHT. (London: Routledge and Co.) The matter of these lessons is good; and it is presented in a simple and interesting manner—although we doubt the use of the form of question and answer. The books are such as many mothers will be grateful for. There are pretty and well-executed engravings; but the greater portion of the verses accompanying the lessons is sad doggerel.—*Sermons upon the Principal Doctrines and Evidences of the Christian Religion*. By the Rev. W. W. HARVEY, B.D., Rector of Buckland, Herts. (Cambridge: Deighton and Co.)—Sermons without any strongly marked intellectual or oratorical character; but scriptural, thoughtful, clearly expressed, and greatly to be admired and valued as the ordinary preaching of any clergyman, although not of great importance as issued from the press.—*Heroes of the Laboratory and the Workshop*. By C. L. BRIGHTWELL. (London: Routledge and Co.)—A very delightful little volume, written by one who writes really well, and who thoroughly sympathises with the subject she has chosen. The "heroes" portrayed are not those only with whom most readers are now tolerably familiar—such as Arkwright, Bindley, Rennie, Wedgwood, Watt, Stephenson, Jacquard, Palmy, and others; but include Cellini, the gold-worker; Berthollet, the chemist, Ghiberti and Quintin Matsys, workers in metals; Oberkampf, the French calico printer; Sennfelder, the inventor of lithography; and several others, whose lives furnish attractive and quickening examples, domestically, industrially, and morally, to working men. It is to the working classes that the book specially addresses itself, and it occupies a place of its own as a book for their gratification and use; but it will be read with pleasure and advantage by both sexes and by all ages. Mr. Absolon's illustrations are characteristic and pleasing.—*Wanderings in India; and other Sketches of Life in Hindostan*. By JOHN LANG. (London: Routledge and Co.)—If *Household Words*, in which the greater part of the papers contained in this volume have appeared, had been anything less to reading families than its name imports, this would have been a book to notice at considerable length, and from which to make many extracts. The largeness of its knowledge, the distinctness and colour of its descriptions, the startling strangeness of many of its incidents, the variety of its pictures of society and manners, the life-likeness of its portraits of natives and of Europeans in India—even if there be an element of fiction in its narratives, though we do not know how far there is or is not—combine to give this book a very high literary character and an intense power of interesting its readers. The reproduction of Mr. Lang's sketches cannot fail to be welcome and to give vast satisfaction; for it is about the liveliest and brightest book on British India that has ever been written.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

Christian Duties and Cautions on Mahomedism. By W. COE, Jun.
A Life-long Story; or, Am I my Sister's Keeper.
India and Christian Missions. By Rev. E. STORROW.
Edith Grey; or, Ten Years Ago. By Charlotte BONOMI.
Ecstasies of Genius. By J. W. JACKSON.
Sermons. By Rev. H. J. GAMBLE.
English Phraseology for Translation. By F. L. WALTERS, of King's College.
Guide to the Coast of Sumatra. By M. WALCOTT, M.A.
Hants and Dorset. Ibid.
Kent. Ibid.
Devon and Cornwall. Ibid.
Shall I follow Christ. Part I.
Congregational Psalmist. By Rev. H. ALLEN and H. J. GAUNT-lett, Mus.D.

Clearings.

At a Canadian Methodist Convention, held at Hamilton, a stringent resolution was passed against the use of tobacco by the candidates for the ministry in that communion.

Mr. Dacent, of the *Times*' editorial staff, has undertaken to publish the Orkneyinga Saga. He is at present in Orkney collecting materials for illustrative notes.

The aurora borealis which was seen at Paris and in England on the 28th ult., was also visible in other parts of Europe, and especially at Rome: a curious circumstance from its being so far south.

ON MONT BLANC ALL NIGHT.—An ascent of Mont Blanc, undertaken some few days back by two gentlemen named Tyndal and Frankland, was perfectly successful. On reaching the summit they pitched an india-rubber tent on the south side of the ridge, where they passed the night, and began the descent next morning at ten o'clock. They remained twenty hours on the top of Mont Blanc, with their three guides and seven porters. This attempt was attended with no other inconvenience than violent headache, producing the same sensation as sea sickness, and from that feeling not one of the party was exempt.

THE COLLIER EDITION OF SHAKESPEARE.—We (*Athenaeum*) hear that the Duke of Devonshire has permitted four eminent Fellows of the Society of Antiquaries to make a careful investigation of the Collier Folio. This folio is at present in the hands of his grace's solicitor. The four gentlemen will make known the results of investigation in their own way; but we may state generally, that the facts they have elicited tend to prove how hasty and superficial was the inquiry conducted under the eye of Sir Frederick Madden, and to increase the public regret that gentlemen connected officially with a great public library should have allowed themselves to engage as principals or partisans in such a strife.

THE QUEEN'S DISREGARD OF ETIQUETTE.—When her Majesty was leaving Edinburgh last week for the North, she entered the Royal railway carriage in presence of the Duke of Buccleuch and a very small circle of spectators. Her Majesty immediately commenced to arrange the interior, and forthwith she appeared at the carriage door, and with her own Royal hands held out a heavy chair, which she intimated was one too many. This little trait recalls to mind the anecdote of the Princess of Prussia, who, on being very delicately and sagely apprised that it was not usual for Prussian Princesses to hand chairs, replied with great sweetness, "My mother, the Queen of England, hands chairs for herself and her children too." As may be supposed, the question of etiquette was settled at once.—*North Briton*.

AN EMPRESS AND HER HOTEL BILLS.—The Empress Dowager of Russia, says the *Avenir*, of Nice, "will arrive at this place in the beginning of October from Interlaken, where she is at present. Her Majesty has proved that, however rich sovereigns may be, they are not always disposed to submit to the extortionate demands of hotel-keepers. When her Majesty passed through Basle two years ago, the landlord of one of the hotels there charged 17,000*fr.* for accommodating the Empress and her suite for a single night. The worthy innkeeper, on learning that her Majesty was coming to Switzerland, expected a second visit, but the Empress, before leaving St. Petersburg, adopted a defensive strategy, by engaging several cooks, who go before and prepare her repasts in the towns where she intends to stop. This year, on passing through Basle, her Majesty's dinner was prepared, as usual, beforehand, and served in one of the railway refreshment rooms.

A DINNER FOR THE POOR.—William Fox, of Nottingham, was a member of the Society of Friends, and he was one of the true old school of Friends. His sympathy for the poor was deeply excited by serving the office of overseer, and, seeing how poor some were who had to pay the poor-rates, he resolved to economise the parish funds, and thus prevent their miseries as much as possible. It was the custom then in many parishes for the overseers and the committee who attended the weekly payments of the paupers to have a good dinner at the close of their day's labour, and this was paid for out of the poor-rates; but as it was a manifest abuse, he determined to put an end to the practice. He, therefore, hastened away before the close of the weekly payment to the dining-room, and thus addressed the master of the workhouse:—"Is the dinner ready?" "Yes, Sir." "Then bring it in." "Are the gentlemen ready, sir?" "Never mind the gentlemen; I say bring it in." And this was done. "Now, call all the poor people, sir; now call the poor people. Dost thou not hear what I say, sir?" "This dinner is for the gentlemen." "For the gentlemen? oh! who pays for it, then, do the gentlemen?" The workhouse-master, staring most amazingly, said, "Why no, sir, I reckon not; it's paid for out of the poor-rates." "Out of the poor-rates; to be sure it is, thou art right. The rates are for the poor men, and not for the gentlemen. Poor-rates, eh! I think we have no gentlemen's rates, so fetch in the poor at once and look quick." The workhouse-master went, and William Fox went too to see that he did as he was ordered, and not to give the alarm to the gentlemen, and in a few seconds was hurried in a whole host of hungry paupers who had not for years set eyes on such a feast as that. They did not wait for a second invitation to place themselves at table, and William Fox bade them help themselves, and at once there was a scene of activity that for the time it lasted justified the name of the house. It was a workhouse, indeed. William Fox all the time stood cutting and carving and handing good pieces of pudding and meat to such as could not get seats; in a few minutes there was a thorough clearance of the table. Scarcely had William Fox dismissed his delighted company when another company presented themselves, and these were the gentlemen, who stood in amazement. "Why," exclaimed they, "what is this, why is the table in this state, where is the dinner?" "I found a very good dinner ready, and as I know that none but the poor had a right to dine out of the parish funds, I have served it out to the poor accordingly; but if any of you is in want of a dinner, he may come home with me, and I will give him one." The gentlemen knew well the character they had to deal with, and never attempted to renew the practice of dining at the public charge during William Fox's year of office.

Obituary.

LORD JAMES STUART, M.P., died last Wednesday at Dumfries House, Ayrshire, one of the family seats of the Marquis of Bute, to whose titles and estates his lordship was heir presumptive, being the uncle of the present Marquis, who is a minor. He

was a Liberal in politics, and voted for the ballot and for short parliaments. His death will occasion a vacancy in the representation of Ayrshire. His lordship was born in 1794, and was consequently in the 65th year of his age.

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR WM. EYRE, K.C.B., late in command of the forces in Canada, died on Thursday last, at Bilton-hall, Warwickshire, at the age of 53. On the military forces being sent out to the East the deceased was appointed to the command of a brigade of the third division of the army, of which he afterwards had the sole command, with the local and temporary rank of lieutenant-general, in August 1855. He was present at the battle of Alma and the battle of Inkermann, commanded the troops in the trenches during the battle of Inkermann, and remained in the Crimea until after the fall of Sebastopol, for which he received a medal and clasps. In 1855 he was created a Knight Commander of the Order of the Bath, was made a Commander of the Legion of Honour, a Knight of the Imperial Order of the Medjidie of the Second Class, and was among the General officers of the army who received the Sardinian war medal.

BIRTHS.

LEMON.—Sept. 10, at Blackheath, Mrs. William G. Lemon, of a son.
ALEXANDER.—Sept. 12, at Stretton-under-Posse, the wife of the Rev. J. F. Alexander, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

HOLLINS-ARMSTRONG.—Sept. 1, at Salem Chapel, York, by the Rev. J. Parsons, Mr. Geo. D. Hollins, to Elizabeth, only daughter of Mr. Armstrong, watchmaker and jeweller, all of that city.
WATNEY-DAWSON.—Sept. 1, at St. Saviour's-gate Chapel, York, by the Rev. G. V. Smith, Alfred Watney, Esq., of Birkbeck, to Miss Emma Dawson.
STEVENS-BUCK.—Sept. 1, at the Congregational Chapel, Ross, Herefordshire, by the father of the bride, the Rev. R. Stevens, M.A., Pastor of the Congregational Church, Coleford, Gloucestershire, to Maria Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the Rev. W. F. Buck, of Ross.
SIRETT-TOMBS.—Sept. 3, at the Independent Chapel, Moreton-in-the-Marsh, by the Rev. Thomas Young, Mr. Charles Sirett, of Aldershot, to Miss Sarah Tombs.
CROWE-BEADLE.—Sept. 6, at St. James's Church, Westbourne-terrace, by the Rev. William Buck, B.A., William Leatham, youngest son of the Rev. William Crowe, of Hamersmith, to Agnes, fourth daughter of William Beadle, Esq., of Blomfield-street, Westbourne-terrace.
GREENLEAVES-RUTT.—Sept. 6, at Rushmore-road Chapel, Manchester, by the Rev. A. Thompson, Mr. John Adam Greenleaves, of Greenhays, to Cecilia Henrietta, second daughter of the late T. Rutt, Esq., of Manchester.
WISE-GRAFTON.—Sept. 7, at the Friends' Meeting House, Croydon, Charles Wise, Esq., of Croydon, to Edith Caroline, eldest daughter of Ralph Caldwell Grafton, Esq., of Croydon Cottage, Croydon.
REDFORD-CARTER.—Sept. 8, at the Independent Chapel, Pontefract, by the Rev. George Redford, D.D., LL.D., the Rev. Robert A. Redford, M.A., of Hull, to Fanny, daughter of the late John Carter, Esq., of Potter Grange, Goole.
REID-HOWLETT.—Sept. 8, at the Wesleyan Chapel, Woodford, by the Rev. Edward T. Egg, Capt. Reid, of Bow, to Mrs. Howlett, of Woodford.
HARDING-DOWNS.—Sept. 8, at the Hope Chapel, Hanley, Staffordshire, by the Rev. John Kay, Joseph B. Harding, Esq., manufacturer, to Ellen, daughter of James Downs, Esq., of Chatterley House.
DAVIES-EVANS.—Sept. 9, in Cavendish-street Congregational Chapel, Manchester, by the Rev. E. Evans, Llangollen, the bride's uncle, the Rev. D. Milton Davies, Llangollen, to Mary, the second daughter of the late R. Evans, Esq., Morben, near Machynlleth.
KEMP-TABOR.—Sept. 9, at the Congregational Chapel, Bocking, Essex, by the Rev. Thos. Craig, Clement Kemp, of Middleton, Lancashire, to Elizabeth, only surviving child of John Tabor, Esq., of Bocking.
LANDER-BERDOE.—Sept. 10, at Camden-road Chapel, by the Rev. Francis Tucker, B.A., Richard Lander, of Great James-street, to Maria, only daughter of Mr. Walter Berdoe, of Camden-town, Cornhill, and New Bond-street.
NICHOLS-DAVISON.—Sept. 11, at the Independent Meeting House, Oulton, Norfolk, by the Rev. Edward Jeffery, Mr. William Nichols, of Corpus, to Mrs. Ann Davison, of Bathorpe.
SCRIVENER-CAVE.—Sept. 13, by special license, at the Baptist Chapel, Wokingham, Berks, by the Rev. C. H. Harcourt, Mr. William Scrivener, of Ravenstone Mills, Bucks, to Charlotte, the youngest daughter of the late Mr. John Cave, of Preston Deanery, Northamptonshire.

DEATHS.

HANCOCK.—August 24, at Ippington Common, Norfolk, Elizabeth, wife of Mr. Robert Hancock, sen., aged sixty-nine years. The deceased had been for the last fifteen years a member of the Congregational Church at Oulton, in Norfolk.
RICHARDSON.—Sept. 10, Mr. John Richardson, woollen manufacturer, Batley Carr-road, Dewsbury, aged sixty-six years.

Money Market and Commercial Intelligence.

CITY, Tuesday Evening.

The article in the *Moniteur* of Thursday caused some disquiet on the Stock Exchange on the following day. On Friday, the Funds opened at a reduction of $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., but Consols rallied in the afternoon, and closed only about 1-16 per cent. worse than on the preceding day. On Saturday, there were no changes in the Funds. The news of a renewal of the war in China caused a fall of $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. on the opening of the market yesterday, and Consols closed $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. less than on Saturday. To-day, the Funds remain heavy at previous quotations, but very few transactions are recorded. Even the New Indian Loan is dealt in at depreciated quotations, the fall from the highest point lately attained being $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent.; the present value is 99 $\frac{1}{2}$ 99 $\frac{1}{2}$, or 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ premium, and the demand, having thus received a temporary check, the tendency is still unfavourable.

A steady business is still reported in the general Discount Market, but the demand is rather less

active, as the effect of the payments to the Indian Loan has partially subsided. At the Bank of England, numerous applications are still received.

The total imports of the precious metals last week were no less than 909,000*l.* The magnitude of these supplies, combined with the slackening of the continental demand for gold, accounts for the influx to the Bank.

The settlement of the account is still in progress in the Railway Share Market. Prices, however, are a shade flatter. Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee have declined to 26, Great Westerns to 58 $\frac{1}{2}$ 59, North Westerns to 92 $\frac{1}{2}$ 93, Midland to 103, North British to 60, North Eastern, York, to 70 $\frac{1}{2}$; and South Easterns to 75 $\frac{1}{2}$ 75 $\frac{1}{2}$. South Westerns have improved to 91 $\frac{1}{2}$ 92 $\frac{1}{2}$. In the Foreign Market, Lombardo-Venetian, New Shares, declined to 99 $\frac{1}{2}$ 99 $\frac{1}{2}$; and Pernambuco to 104. The Colonial undertakings remain steady at about former quotations. East Indian, 99 $\frac{1}{2}$ 100. Grand Trunk of Canada, 33 $\frac{1}{2}$ 33 $\frac{1}{2}$; and Great Western of Canada, 14 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Joint Stock Bank and Miscellaneous Shares have also been at rather lower values. Bank of Australasia, 84 $\frac{1}{2}$. London Chartered of Australia, 21 $\frac{1}{2}$. London and County rose to 29 $\frac{1}{2}$. Electric Telegraph are steady at 101 $\frac{1}{2}$ 101 $\frac{1}{2}$.

PROGRESS OF THE STOCKS DURING THE WEEK.

	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.
3 per Cent. Consols	95 $\frac{1}{2}$	95 $\frac{1}{2}$	95 $\frac{1}{2}$	95 $\frac{1}{2}$	95 $\frac{1}{2}$	95 $\frac{1}{2}$
Consols for Account	95 $\frac{1}{2}$	95 $\frac{1}{2}$	95 $\frac{1}{2}$	95 $\frac{1}{2}$	95 $\frac{1}{2}$	95 $\frac{1}{2}$
3 per Cent. Red.	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$
New 3 per Cent.	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$
Annuities	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$
India Stock	215	215	215	215	215	215
Bank Stock	225	225	225	225	225	225
Exchange-bills	24 pm	24 pm	24 pm	24 pm	24 pm	24 pm
India Bonds	2 dis	2 dis	2 dis	2 dis	2 dis	2 dis
Long Annuities	—	—	—	—	—	—

"The high repute which Mr. Benson has obtained for the qualities of his manufacture stands second to none."—*Morning Advertiser*. Benson's Lady's Gold Watch, at 3 to 30 guineas.—"Exquisite artistic feeling in ornamentation, and perfection of mechanism in structure."—*Morning Post*. Benson's Gentleman's Gold Watch, at 8 to 50 guineas.—"All that can be desired in finish, taste, and design."—*Globe*. Benson's Silver Lever Watches, at 4 to 20 guineas.—"Leave nothing to be desired but the money to buy them with."—*Standard*. Benson's Silver Horizontal Watch, at 2 to 8 guineas.—"A good watch without paying an exorbitant price."—*Daily Telegraph*. Each watch warranted, and sent free to any part of England; Scotland, Ireland, or Wales, on receipt of a remittance addressed to James W. Benson, at the manufactory, 33 and 34, Ludgate-hill, London. Established 1749.

PENS, INK, AND PAPER.—The great difficulty in obtaining these necessary articles in perfection is well known, also the impossibility of obtaining easy and rapid penmanship without their complete combination. Perhaps the quality of the pen used affects the matter to be written more than people generally imagine. Who can say how many errors have occurred, how much that ought to have been written omitted, how many kind thoughts marred, nay, how many loving communications altogether withheld, under the disappointments and vexations caused by a bad pen? Almost the same may be said in regard to ink and paper. Parkin and Gatto, the paper and envelope makers, of 25, Oxford-street, have so prepared these articles that each appears to possess the requisite quality; they so harmonize with each other as to save half the trouble and all the annoyance consequent upon the use of imperfect materials.

A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE LADY, having been restored to health from incipient consumption, with nervousness, and other serious internal disorders, by simple means, and knowing many other ladies restored by the same treatment from various diseases of the most alarming kind, who are also willing to bear testimony, induces her with pleasure to forward to the afflicted information of the treatment on receipt of two stamps and a stamped directed envelope, to pre-pay postage, addressed to Mrs. Morrison, 11, Walpole-street, Chelsea.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]—**HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.**—**CHEERFULNESS.**—Every resident in a town will remark the wonderful flow of good spirits always experienced from a visit to the country. The fact is the purer air renders the blood better fitted for its duties, which, in its turn, revives each drooping organ, till its healthy action is established; and the result is the renewal of that energy, vivacity, and self-contentment, which too frequently fly with youth. Holloway's pills will effect this happy change in all who cannot leave home, either from their straitened circumstances or daily occupation. The artist, student, merchant, and tradesman will alike derive benefit from these digestive and purifying pills, which never fail to produce perfect action in stomach, liver, heart, lungs, and kidneys.

Mr. J. W. Benson, of 33 and 34, Ludgate-hill, has just published a new illustrated pamphlet on watches (free by post for two stamps). It should be read by all who are about buying a watch, as it contains prices and important information as to what watch to buy! where to buy it! and how to use it!

The Gazette.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

(From Friday's Gazette.)

An Account pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th of Vic., cap. 82, for the week ending on Wednesday, Sept. 7, 1859.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

Notes issued	£30,445,180	Government Debt	£11,015,100
		Other Securities	3,450,900
		Gold Bullion	15,970,180
		Silver Bullion	—
	£30,445,180		£30,445,180

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Proprietors' Capital	£14,558,000	Government Securities	£11,220,018
Reserve	3,715,802	Other Securities	91,016,870
Public Deposits	7,789,691	Notes	9,127,740
Other Deposits	15,007,400	Gold & Silver Coin	666,242
Seven Day and other Bills	906,977		
	£40,080,870		£40,080,870

Sept. 10, 1859.

M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

Friday, September 9, 1820.

BANKRUPTS.

SPENCER, G. G., Owen Sound, Canada West, builder, September 22, October 21.
LAVEN, W., and SPECK, W., Long-acre, tavern keepers, September 22, October 20.
BELL, R., Greek-street, Soho, shoe manufacturer, September 22, October 27.
WALLA, J., Forton, near Gosport, builder, September 22, October 27.
TAYLOR, J., Sandbury, builder, September 22, October 27.
WIGLEY, T. M., Birmingham, builder, September 22, October 13.

Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 11s. per box. Sold by all druggists.

TEETH WITHOUT SPRINGS.

33 LUDGATE-HILL AND 110 REGENT-STREET,
Are the Dental Establishments of
MESSRS. GABRIEL,
THE OLD-ESTABLISHED DENTISTS.

Patentees of the system for ensuring perfect Articulation and Mastication without the impediments usually attendant upon the ordinary plans.

In their IMPROVED MINERAL TEETH and FLEXIBLE GUMS, there are no Springs or Wires, no extraction of roots; the fit is of the most unerring accuracy, while, from the flexibility of the agent employed, pressure upon the gums or remaining teeth is entirely avoided.

It is permanent, wholesome, and congenial to the mouth, and when in use defies the notice of the closest observer.

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